

Algeria	4.00	Din	1.00	15.30	Dir	5.50	Man	5.50	Nat
Argentina	17.5	Arg	1.00	12.00	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Australia	0.650	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Bahamas	2.5	Bah	1.00	1.00	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Bahrain	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Belize	2.5	Bah	1.00	1.00	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Bolivia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Brazil	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Bulgaria	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Canada	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Ceylon	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Colombia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Cuba	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Czechoslovakia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Denmark	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Egypt	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Finland	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
France	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Germany	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Greece	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Hong Kong	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
India	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Indonesia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Iran	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Israel	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Italy	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Japan	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Kenya	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Lebanon	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Libya	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Malaysia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Mexico	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Morocco	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Netherlands	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Nigeria	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Philippines	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Poland	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Portugal	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Romania	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Saudi Arabia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Senegal	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Sierra Leone	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Singapore	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Slovakia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Slovenia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Somalia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
South Africa	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Spain	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Sweden	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Switzerland	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Taiwan	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Tanzania	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Thailand	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Togo	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Tunisia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Turkey	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Uganda	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Ukraine	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
United States	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Uruguay	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Venezuela	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Yemen	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Zambia	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg
Zimbabwe	0.500	Din	1.00	4.50	Arg	0.70	Arg	0.70	Arg

Panel Sees Benefit in Currency Action By Central Banks

By Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Central banks can smooth out the short-term fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, an international panel concluded in a report released Friday. But the panel said, central bank intervention is no substitute for a country's economic health or order over the longer term. The study was prepared by a panel of economists from France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan, Britain and the United States. The leaders of those countries ordered the study at their economic meeting last June in Versailles, where they were unable to agree on the subject. Friday's report appears to represent a narrowing of differences between the view of the United States, which has scorned intervention for the past two years, and that of France, which has berated Washington for letting a strong dollar wreak havoc on other countries' economies. Participants said the study had produced greater understanding among the seven industrial powers. "By chopping off the extremes of invalid options," a U.S. Treasury official said, "it's been useful."

Allies Approve Technology Pact

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The United States and its allies said Friday, following a two-day meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Countries, that they have agreed to improve coordination in enforcing national controls on East-West trade in sensitive technology. The COCOM meeting, which grouped high-ranking officials from members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan, was held in Paris under tight security. Participants discussed to answer questions about issues under discussion and specific decisions. A brief statement issued Friday evening said that "given the security considerations at stake, the joint system (for controlling the flow of security-related East-West trade) should be as effective as possible and continually adapted to developments in technology and equipment."

Fanfani Cabinet Quits; June Election Possible

The Associated Press
ROME — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's coalition cabinet resigned Friday. The minister of the merchant marine, Michele de Gisi, emerging after a cabinet meeting, said the Christian Democratic leader had urged his ministers to resign after a weeklong showdown with the Socialists. "The decision was unanimous," Mr. de Gisi said. Mr. Fanfani, the head of the four-party coalition sworn in five months ago, immediately went to the Quirinale presidential palace to submit his resignation to President Sandro Pertini. Mr. Pertini was expected to accept Mr. Fanfani's resignation, dissolve Parliament and call for elections a year before schedule. That would mean an election in late June. The president was expected to ask Mr. Fanfani to stay as head of a caretaker government until a decision on the vote is made. The latest government crisis was touched off by the Socialist Party, a member of the coalition that also includes the tiny Social Democratic and Liberal parties. The Socialists, led by Bettino Craxi, who has made no secret of his ambition to become Italy's first post-war Socialist prime minister, would like to take advantage of what they consider a "Socialist fever" that has brought Socialist victories in Greece, Spain, Portugal, France and Sweden. The Socialists and the Christian Democrats have often disagreed on ways to deal with Italy's economic problems, which include nearly 10 percent unemployment and inflation running at a rate of 17 percent a year. Mr. Fanfani's cabinet had adopted a series of belt-tightening measures. The latest of these, a 20 percent increase in railroad fares and an average 3.7-percent rise in electric bills, was to go into effect this weekend. The Socialists polled only 10 percent of the vote in 1979, but they wield considerable power because neither the Christian Democrats, with 28 percent, nor the Communists, with 30 percent, control a majority, and Socialist support is therefore needed to form a government. The Communists, the largest



Parents whose relatives disappeared during the Argentine military's campaign against leftists marked the sixth anniversary Thursday of their marches in Buenos Aires seeking an accounting of what happened to their "disappeared children," as the banner proclaims.

Report on the Missing in Argentina Defends Regime's Actions as Legal

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine government, in an accounting of its war against leftist terrorism in the 1970s, has justified the actions that led to the disappearance of thousands of people as not only necessary to defend the nation but also legal. The long-awaited accounting fell short of demands by human rights and opposition political leaders for details about what happened to those who disappeared and how many there were. The statement Thursday said the Interior Ministry would release a list of the requests about missing people that it has received since 1974 and indicate which ones have been solved. News reports said that the list would be released this week. But the number of requests is different from the number of people who disappeared. Court suits for information on about 6,000 missing people reportedly last seen in the hands of state security forces are pending. Human rights groups have said, some estimates of the disappeared run to more than 20,000. The 45-minute statement was read Thursday night over national television while scenes of past terrorist actions were shown. The statement acknowledged that some errors were made in the "almost apocalyptic panic" of the times that "might have trespassed the limits of respect for fundamental human rights."



PARISIAN DIALOGUE — A policeman, with pistol drawn, argued with a student demonstrator after marchers clashed with riot police in Paris Friday. Up to 30 police and demonstrators were injured in the protests over plans to reform higher education.

Begin, Shultz Discuss Lebanon Compromise

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Secretary of State George P. Shultz discussed a possible compromise on the role of Major Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed militia commander in southern Lebanon, Israeli and U.S. officials said Friday. Major Haddad's future has been one of the chief unresolved issues in the negotiations on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Officials involved in the talks say. The Israeli and U.S. officials said that Mr. Shultz informed Mr. Begin that President Amin Gemayel and other Lebanese officials had told him Thursday in Beirut that they would consider allowing Major Haddad to remain in southern Lebanon in a lesser role than that of overall commander of the Lebanese forces that will be in control of the border region. A senior aide to Mr. Begin said that in the meeting with the prime minister, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Mr. Shultz was given an Israeli response that is "a kind of compromise, a shift on a limited point." The aide said that when Mr. Shultz returns from transmitting this response to the Lebanese on Saturday "we might be able to find an agreed solution." Earlier, the Israelis had been insisting that Major Haddad be allowed to remain in charge of the forces in the south. But on Friday, a senior Israeli Defense Ministry official said that what was important was that Major Haddad have a "leadership role" and be rewarded for his previous service as Israel's ally in blocking the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon. This was the first day during Mr. Shultz's Middle East diplomatic shuttle in which he took the lead and did most of the talking, summarizing for Israeli leaders his views of the Israeli and Lebanese positions after his initial visits to both capitals, according to participants in the meetings. They said Mr. Shultz stated that he was convinced that both Israel and Lebanon wanted an agreement, which would be the first step toward the possible removal from Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces. But he said that it was vital to get down to resolving the issues so that Lebanon's sovereignty would not be infringed and Israel's security could be protected, the participants said. There was a flurry of disclosures and briefings here by Israeli and U.S. officials as each side in the negotiations sought to put forth its positions in the best possible light. Participants in Friday's meetings said that Mr. Shultz stated that time was working against the parties and urged the Israelis to do everything necessary to work with him to find compromises with the Lebanese. The concern expressed by Mr. Shultz, and also by Israelis and Lebanese in recent days, is that Syria, heavily rearmed by the Soviet Union, might refuse to go along with its previous pledge to withdraw its forces if the Israelis did the same. A senior Israeli official said there have been reports from Damascus suggesting that Syria would refuse to withdraw if Lebanon signs any accord with Israel that calls for an end to the state of war or for settling commerce and security matters. Issues now reportedly close to completion in the contemplated accord. There were also some sharp disagreements during the day, officials said. A senior Israeli Defense Ministry official, in a briefing for American reporters, said that the United States "has played a less than positive role" in encouraging the Lebanese to believe that they could handle security in southern Lebanon through cooperation with the United States. U.S. officials, in their briefing, repeated their concern that Lebanon's sovereignty be ensured and strengthened, and their confidence that the Lebanese Army, now being retrained by U.S. military officers, would by itself be capable of providing security in southern Lebanon. Lebanon and Israel have agreed on joint supervisory teams in southern Lebanon, but have different views on their roles. In addition to discussing the Haddad case, Mr. Shultz and the Israelis discussed the use of the United Nations force in Lebanon, known as Unifil, to serve as observers at Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and Tyre, to help ensure the security for the inhabitants of the camps and thus making it easier to secure the withdrawal of the estimated 10,000 PLO forces from Lebanon during the same period that Israeli and Syrian forces are supposed to leave. The Israelis had resisted proposals in the past to place the UN force in charge of security at the camps for fear that it might not be enough to prevent Palestinian terrorists from being trained in the camps.

U.S. Ex-Aide Charged In Libya Case Is Dead

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A former Defense Department intelligence analyst, charged with selling U.S. secrets to Libya, was found dead Friday, federal law enforcement sources said. The sources, who declined to be identified, said the body of Waldo H. Dubberstein, 75, was found in a residence in the Virginia suburbs of Washington. They called it an apparent suicide. Earlier Friday, a warrant had been issued for his arrest after he failed to appear for arraignment in U.S. District Court. Mr. Dubberstein was indicted by a federal grand jury Thursday on charges of selling secret U.S. data about the Middle East for \$32,000 to a former CIA agent, Edwin P. Wilson, and to Libyan intelligence officials. His lawyer, Howard Bushman, had said that Mr. Dubberstein planned to surrender to federal authorities Friday and plead not guilty to the charges at arraignment before U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr., who waited in vain for two hours for Mr. Dubberstein to appear. ■ Seven-Count Indictment Earlier, Philip Smith of the Washington Post reported: The seven-count indictment issued Thursday in Alexandria, Virginia, alleged that Mr. Wilson paid Mr. Dubberstein, of Alexandria, more than \$32,000 from 1977 through 1980 for written summaries and analyses of Middle East security arrangements and military strength based on Pentagon documents. The charges against Mr. Dubberstein were the first formal allegations that Mr. Wilson's influence on behalf of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, reached into the heart of the U.S. intelligence community. Mr. Dubberstein left the Defense Intelligence Agency last year, where he had been permitted to work past normal retirement age because of his expertise in Middle East affairs. He was in charge of a summary "based on the most sensitive intelligence reporting" at the time of the alleged offenses, the indictment said. Mr. Dubberstein was charged in the indictment with a single count of conspiracy, one count of making a false statement about his travels abroad, three counts of unauthorized disclosure of classified material, one count of bribery and one illegal gratuity count. Mr. Wilson, 54, is serving a total of 32 years in prison for recent convictions on arms and explosives smuggling growing out of his Libyan dealings between 1976 and 1982. The grand jury charged that Mr. Dubberstein, traveling under an alias, met in the spring of 1978 with Libyan intelligence officers in Tripoli to discuss the deployment of Middle East military forces without informing his superiors at the Defense Intelligence Agency. He also allegedly furnished the Libyans several written assessments of Middle East military preparedness drawn from classified papers. Mr. Dubberstein, a career intelligence analyst, had clearance for access to top secret Defense Department material, secrets about nuclear weapons design and the Single Integrated Operations Plan (U.S. war plans), according to the indictment. As such, he was subject to Pentagon restrictions and reporting requirements regarding foreign travel and contact with foreign nationals, prosecutors said. Mr. Dubberstein allegedly first met with Mr. Wilson in 1977 and soon began sending intelligence reports to the Libyans through a former Wilson employee, Douglas M. Schlachter, the indictment said. Mr. Schlachter has since pleaded guilty in the District of Columbia to exporting goods to Libya without a license and is now in prison. ■ Libyan Aide Leaving Bern Libya's charge d'affaires, linked to terrorist arms smuggling and espionage scandals, prepared Friday to leave Switzerland Friday after a farewell party pointedly ignored by senior Swiss government officials, the Associated Press reported from Bern. Official Swiss sources said that Mohammed Abdelmalek was expected to return to Tripoli during the weekend after a term as the interim head of the Libyan People's bureau, or embassy. His departure was arranged in behind-the-scenes discussions in the government on what measures to take against the diplomat, whose name emerged conspicuously in two recent court cases.

Staid U.S. Community Fights Satan's Hollow

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service
WESTPORT, Connecticut — Randy Miller, 16, thought he had died prematurely and gone to heaven when he walked into Arnie's Place, a luxurious video-game palace the likes of which he had not seen. But there were those in the community who believed that he and his fellow youths were being led down the road to damnation. The game he was playing was called Satan's Hollow. When the owner, Arnold Kaye, announced plans for the \$3-million, video-game parlor, opponents charged that he would mesmerize their youngsters, rob them of their lunch money, provide them a center for illicit drug traffic and cause the downfall of youth baseball, music lessons and, yes, even the very Scholastic Aptitude Test scores of the community. Westport, described by residents as a staid, well-to-do suburban community, fought tooth and nail to keep the video-game parlor out. Some people maintained that it would destroy the town's "Yankee character." But they found out early on that they were in something of a barroom brawl with Mr. Kaye. He finally gained a permit to open last August, but the legal battles continue. Mr. Kaye has a permit for 50 games and wants more. A few days ago, he dropped his most recent bombshell by threatening to open a pornographic movie theater on the premises if the town did not allow him to add more games. "People are concerned," said Robert Scholl, an attorney for a local homeowners group, "much as they were when Mr. Kaye said he would give a \$50 bill and a six-pack of beer to all Hell's Angels who wanted to come and live at the arcade, if he didn't get his permit for 50 video games." Residents say Westport has never before seen anything like the shouting and screaming that have gone on at public meetings. The police were even called to restore order at a meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission. At one point, Mr. Kaye chained himself in protest to the door of the town hall and was arrested. He has distributed 1,000 T-shirts showing a jackass with the head of a man, the town's first selectman, William Selden, and has threatened to run against Mr. Selden in the next election. He has let fly with verbal barages and volleys of court actions against town planners, zoning officials, inspectors and attorneys, who he believes are trying to throttle him at every turn. He says he is planning to sue the town on the basis that video games, which are written and copyrighted, are protected by the Constitution, just as books are. "What if the library could only have 100 books?" he said. People flock to Arnie's Place by the hundreds each day to play Pac-Man, Super Pac-Man, Ms. Pac-Man, Mr. and Mrs. Pac-Man, Baby Pac-Man and all the others and to marvel at the décor. "It's more like a casino or a fancy restaurant," Mr. Miller said. The stimulation of the games is muted by their individual frames, butcher block cabinets and by the burgundy carpeting. The polished brass ceiling holds track lights, which shine down on the games and on large plants. There is no eating, smoking or drinking outside the lounge area, and any player using profanity had best be out of earshot of Mr. Kaye and attendants in blazers that are color coordinated with the décor. Although teenagers were using most of the machines on a recent day, people of all ages were there, from grandparents to toddlers in birthday party hats standing on chairs to fiddle with the controls. One parent, Steve Rapaport, arrived to pick up his 10-year-old son, Keith. "There are no drugs, no alcohol, no ruffians here," Mr. Rapaport said. "Parents can drop their kids off and know they will be safe."

Madras Gambles on Drought Ending Before Wells Dry Up

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

MADRAS, India — In the predawn darkness of this steamy southern Indian port city, women and children laden with empty jugs begin their practiced ritual of survival with not so much as a glance at the cloudless sky or a mention of the three years of failed October-to-December monsoon rains.

Silently, they form long, snaking lines at the shallow-well hand pumps that have sprung up on virtually every street corner, and they sit patiently for hours each day as they inch slowly toward their turn.

In the teeming Ragava Redi slum colony, a slender woman with six children said, on one of her 10 daily trips to the pump, that she felt fortunate because the well water has not yet become brackish with salt as it had in the next block.

In a tidy middle-class neighborhood not far away, a homemaker pointed out a gleaming new pump in her front yard. She said the equivalent of \$1,400, a staggering sum in Madras, to sink a 120-foot (36-meter) well. It came up dry.

A vast area of southern India is gripped by one of its worst droughts ever, resulting in extensive crop failure and growing anxiety over food supplies.

The absence of rain in parched rural areas, in tandem with unseasonable storms that have lashed northern India and ruined wheat crops there, underscores

the subcontinent's vulnerability to natural disasters of all sorts. The impact is magnified in Madras, a crowded, sprawling city of 4.5 million people.

The reflecting pool of the Kapaleswarar Hindu temple has dried into a children's cricket field; two of the three reservoirs that supply the city are virtually empty; railroad cars and convoys of trucks stream into the city daily, carrying water that vanishes as soon as it arrives; water wadis, their bicycles lurching with their overloads of sloshing vessels, ply the crowded streets, selling their precious commodity for what the traffic will bear.

Normally dependent on 80 million gallons (more than 300 million liters) a day to keep functioning, Madras is getting by on 40 million gallons on alternate days.

The beleaguered Madras Metro Water Board has said it is willing to try anything to solve the problem. It even lent moral support to a violinist who stood for 15 days in the knee-deep water of the Red Hills Reservoir and invoked the rain gods and to a man who unsuccessfully tried to bring rain by sending electric impulses to the sky.

But mostly the board has depended on a strategy of progressively tapping more and more of the dwindling underground water supply and hoping that it will be replenished by future monsoons.

Madras is dotted with an estimated 70,000 privately

owned shallow-bore wells and the water board has drilled nearly 12,000 more at curbsides throughout the city, coupling them with hand pumps.

Moreover, huge aquifers about 30 miles outside the city are currently supplying 10 million gallons a day for industrial use and 5 million for city use, although the board plans to cut off nonessential industries if there is no rain soon.

"Our plan is simple," said S. Daivamani, chief engineer of the water board. "We will tap more and more ground water to carry us to October. The law of statistical probability says the monsoon will not fail us again this year."

Water board officials said that if the monsoon rains fail again, contingency plans will be implemented. They have declined to disclose the plans publicly, although sources on the board said they included transporting water to Madras in tanker ships.

The problem is that the natural underground cisterns are quickly drying up or becoming contaminated by salinization and, in the view of independent water analysts, cannot be depended upon for long-range water supply.

"This is a city with an infrastructure for half a million people that was left by the British," said Harry Miller, a British naturalist who has lived in Madras for three decades. "But it has grown to over 4 million."

The breakdown was completely predictable, and the problem is one of poor planning.

Sayed Naqvi, a respected political commentator for the Indian Express, took a more sanguine view. "Middle-class people are buying all the water they need or digging their own wells, and half the population is used to hand-carrying their own water from public hydrants in normal times. If the monsoons don't fail, there shouldn't be any panic, and Madras will survive again."

The state government of Tamil Nadu is trying to tackle Madras's water problem on a long-range basis, while leaving the day-to-day crisis to the water board. On April 19, M.G. Ramachandran, chief minister of Tamil Nadu, signed an agreement with neighboring Andhra Pradesh state for a \$720-million project to divert drinking water from the Krishna River to Madras through a 300-mile channel.

But the project will take an estimated six years to complete, officials said, and still has not been assured the necessary funding.

In the meantime, Madras plans to rely on the dwindling underground water table and on the hundreds of truck owners who purchase water for 7 rupees (about 70 cents) per 8,000-liter tankload at private wells in the coastal areas and sell it for 250 rupees (about \$25) in the city.

U.S. Is Asking Israelis To Prosecute Ex-Nazis

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The U.S. Department of Justice has asked Israel to consider prosecuting several alleged Nazi war criminals who entered the United States illegally and face deportation.

Neal Sher, the acting director of the department's Office of Special Investigations, met Thursday with Israel's state attorney, Yonah Blatman, to discuss the Nazi cases, including that of a Romanian Orthodox archbishop, Valerian Trifa, who was ordered deported last fall by a U.S. court.

Israeli officials would not disclose the number of cases involved in the U.S. approach to Israel. There were reports Thursday that there could be as many as 40, but officials in Washington said only a few were involved so far.

U.S. sources said they have never deported a Nazi to Israel. The procedure is fairly new because the Office of Special Investigations, which investigates suspected Nazi criminals in the United States, was not created until 1979 and expulsion orders are subject to a lengthy appeals.

The office is involved in litigation against 26 persons and investigations of more than 250 others.

Spain Civil Guard Killed

Reuters

LA CORUNA, Spain — A paramilitary Civil Guard was killed here Friday in an attack by three gunmen believed to belong to GRAPO (Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group), police said.

Yitzhak Feinberg, the spokesman for the Israeli Justice Ministry, said a decision to prosecute the alleged Nazi criminals would be difficult for the Israelis and he would not estimate how long it would take.

Mr. Feinberg said Israel would be reluctant to prosecute unless there was strong evidence. Israel fears acquittals, which would allow such persons to live in Israel.

Only one specific case involved in Thursday's meeting between Mr. Sher and Mr. Blatman has become public. It involves Archbishop Trifa, who was ordered deported in October by a court in Detroit for lying to immigration officials when he entered the United States in 1950.

Sources said the Israelis were not strongly interested in him but showed more interest in another unnamed suspect on the U.S. list.

Charles Gittens of the Office of Special Investigations, said in Washington that only three former Nazis have been ordered deported, including Archbishop Trifa. One of the three, Hans Lipschitz, accused of serving at Auschwitz, left the country this month to avoid deportation. He reportedly is in West Germany.

Andrija Artukovic, a cabinet-level officer in the Nazi government of Croatia, was ordered deported in 1953 but still lives near Los Angeles. He was allowed to stay because at the time it was feared he would be persecuted in Yugoslavia. The Justice Department has renewed its deportation efforts against Mr. Artukovic, and the case is pending.

When Archbishop Trifa agreed to



Valerian Trifa

deportation, he asked to be sent to Switzerland, but Bern refused. The Justice Department asked Italy to take him, since he came here from Italy, but the Rome government refused. Then it approached West Germany, since he lived in Germany during World War II, but it also refused.

Israel appeared to be a possibility because of a 1950 law allowing prosecution of people who "carried out crimes against the Jewish people in Germany or elsewhere under Nazi rule," regardless of their current citizenship or place of residence.

The law has existed for more than 30 years, but only one former Nazi has been brought to trial under its provisions. That was Adolf Eichmann, who was hunted for years before he was tracked down in Argentina, kidnapped by Israeli agents and brought to trial in 1961. Mr. Eichmann was executed in 1962 after conviction for crimes against the Jewish people and against humanity.

Top EC Official Asks Agricultural Reforms

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A senior European Commission official has broken ranks with his colleagues by criticizing the Common Market's agricultural policies and advocating radical reforms.

"European Community officials described his action Friday as a highly unusual move that had caused consternation at community headquarters."

Edgard Pisani, a French agricultural minister in the de Gaulle government who played a part in setting up the Common Agricultural Policy, said in a report that the policy has helped the biggest producers and richest regions in northern community countries to the detriment of farmers in the south.

Among the changes he advocates are taxes on competitive imports, correction of the regional imbalance and a drive to end costly surpluses, the officials said.

His study appears at a time of growing discontent among European consumers and protests by the United States over the agricultural policy, which guarantees farmers prices for their produce.

The officials said some commissioners felt Mr. Pisani, who presented his confidential study at an informal session of the executive last weekend, had overstepped his authority.

Mr. Pisani, one of 14 commissioners who form the community's executive body, said he was impatient with his colleagues about what he regarded as their lack of decisiveness over changing agricultural policies, they said.

One of his main criticisms was that, though the policy had transformed the community from de-

pendence on food imports to self-sufficiency in many products, the system had created a huge imbalance.

The report said that by guaranteeing prices for some produce in isolation and without reference to world market prices, the system has been unable to prevent surpluses of goods such as milk and cereals, which can only be sold abroad with huge subsidies.

This has drained the community's finances and led to a dangerous confrontation with non-member countries, such as the United States, the report said.

According to the officials, Mr. Pisani said that a new policy should aim to create self-sufficiency in all sectors, with an emphasis on economic production and an end to expensive surpluses and farmers should be penalized to a greater extent for overproduction and competitive imports from abroad should be taxed.

New Protests Threatened

The 10-nation Committee of Professional Farmer Organizations denounced member countries on Friday for failing to set higher commodity prices and said new public protests will be scheduled. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

Agriculture ministers meeting in Luxembourg Thursday failed to agree on a new farm price package for 1983-84. The next negotiations were scheduled for May 16 and prices for many commodities were frozen at current levels.

Farmers in France and Italy have already blocked roads and burned imported food to protest inaction on their demands for higher prices.

Hanoi Says Army to Quit Cambodia

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations said that Vietnamese troops will begin withdrawing from Cambodia on Sunday and estimated that all would be out by the end of May.

The envoy, Hoang Bich Son, said Thursday that the government of Vietnam had agreed to allow foreign journalists to enter Cambodia to witness the departure.

Mr. Son attributed the timing of the withdrawal to the hull in fighting between Vietnamese forces and Cambodian troops under the former Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge.

He declined to provide the number of Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia or the number of troops scheduled to leave.

Current estimates place the number of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia at 180,000.

Shanook May Visit Cambodia

Prince Norodom Shanook arrived Friday in Thailand and was expected to travel to "liberated zones" in Cambodia near the Thai border for a meeting of leaders of the three-party anti-Vietnamese coalition heads. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

Bomb Blast in Pamplona

Reuters

PAMPLONA, Spain — A bomb exploded outside a showroom here Friday but caused no injuries, police reported. They said that Basque guerrillas may have been responsible for the attack.

Sharon Is a 'Shadow' In Israel's Inner Circle

Cabinet Discussions Called Calmer Since His Influence Has Waned

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The departure of Ariel Sharon from the post of defense minister appears to have changed the way the inner circle of the Israeli government makes policy.

There has been more consultation among key ministers in the two months since Mr. Sharon re-

signed, and a calmer, more collegial atmosphere in most deliberations, according to well-placed officials.

Mr. Sharon remains in the cabinet, but mainly as a gadfly, with little of the influence that once made him the second-most-powerful man in Israel.

At cabinet meetings and public gatherings, he has adopted an increasingly critical line toward government policies, arguing against the flexibility brought by his successor, Moshe Arens, in negotiations with Lebanon and relations with the United States.

Mr. Sharon was forced to resign in February on the recommendation of the state commission that found him and leading military officers "indirectly responsible" for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut by Lebanese Christian Phalangists.

For about a month after his departure, he stayed in partial eclipse, making few public statements. In the last month he has begun to make himself heard again.

Quietly and without fanfare, Mr. Arens has induced Prime Minister Menachem Begin to abandon some of Mr. Sharon's tactics and positions.

As a figure on the political right, Mr. Arens is able to get away with some conciliatory policies.

He is reported to have instructed the army to refrain from the brutality toward Arabs on the occupied West Bank that became customary under Mr. Sharon, and the results have been seen in more restrained handling of recent demonstrations. Soldiers have been less quick to shoot at stone-throwing Arab youths.

As former ambassador to the United States, Mr. Arens is credited with having a good feel for U.S. attitudes and sensibilities. The tone of U.S.-Israeli relations has improved, and working meetings with the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, are described by officials as calmer and more courteous.

When Mr. Arens wanted to make a gesture to improve U.S.-Israeli relations, for example, he chose to act unilaterally to undo a tangle that had been created by his predecessor on the issue of sharing

information on the performance of Soviet- and U.S.-made weapons during the war in Lebanon.

As defense minister, Mr. Sharon had refused to provide the data unless the United States agreed formally not to transfer the information, even to its own allies, without Israeli approval.

Mr. Arens took a different line from his predecessor. He decided through Israeli intelligence that the Pentagon already had most of the key data involved, according to an Israeli with extensive military contacts.

He then proposed that Israel suffer the information without a formal agreement, relying instead on similar agreements signed in previous wars.

Mr. Sharon's key demands in talks with Lebanon on a withdrawal of troops. And there is some indication that he would be willing to make deeper compromises, like the political balance in the cabinet will not allow it.

Mr. Arens had no role in planning the war and therefore no personal stake in the realization of goals. But he is a determined pragmatist who believes the war was justified.

The political reputation of Mr. Begin, is intertwined with the outcome of the war, however; the men do not want the Israeli public to think that what was gained in the battlefield is being lost at a negotiating table.

Consequently, when Mr. Sharon warns in cabinet meetings against abandoning the security demand in southern Lebanon, he is being heard. And even when he does speak out, everyone knows his views.

"He is like a shadow," an official said. "He sits in the cabinet meetings, and everyone knows he is watching."

Several days ago, Mr. Sharon met privately with Mr. Begin, who is said by associates to have a soft spot for the former general and to respect his military analysis.

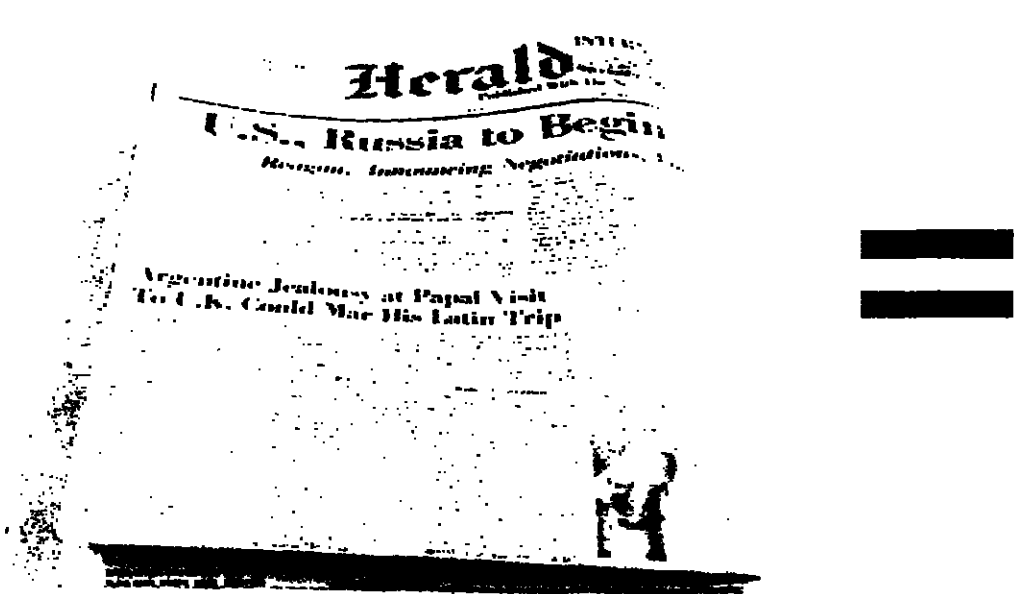
On Monday night, before Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived in Israel on Wednesday, Mr. Sharon said at a political meeting in Tiberias that the United States was trying to block Israel from realizing the full gains of the war. He declared at a recent cabinet session that Israel should be retaliating against guerrillas who attack Israeli troops in Lebanon.

These and other activities have demonstrated how thoroughly Mr. Sharon abhors a vacuum.

He is described as immensely frustrated as a minister without portfolio, for he has nothing to do but to talk. He is expected to do more and more of that.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bishops Change Draft on A-Arms

CHICAGO (AP) — A committee of Catholic bishops has reversed its stand on nuclear weapons and will recommend a halt to the "testing, production and deployment" of new nuclear weapons, a spokesman said Friday.

The Bishops Committee on War and Peace of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has decided to change the word "curb" to "halt" in the third draft of a pastoral letter on war and peace, the spokesman said.

A final vote on the 155-page letter is expected Tuesday at the conclusion of a two-day meeting in Chicago.

Kohl Replies to Honecker's Move

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl regards as "incomprehensible" the cancellation of a visit to Bonn this year by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, the government said Friday.

The government spokesman, Dieter Stolte, said Mr. Kohl had noted Mr. Honecker's decision, which was announced Thursday amid tension over the recent deaths of two West Germans at the East German border.

Announcing Mr. Honecker's move Thursday night, the East German news agency blamed Bonn for the deterioration in relations and criticized West Germany's conservative press for its coverage of the deaths. Mr. Stolte replied Friday that East Germany should be aware that there is a free press in West Germany.

Evren Sets Turkish Election Date

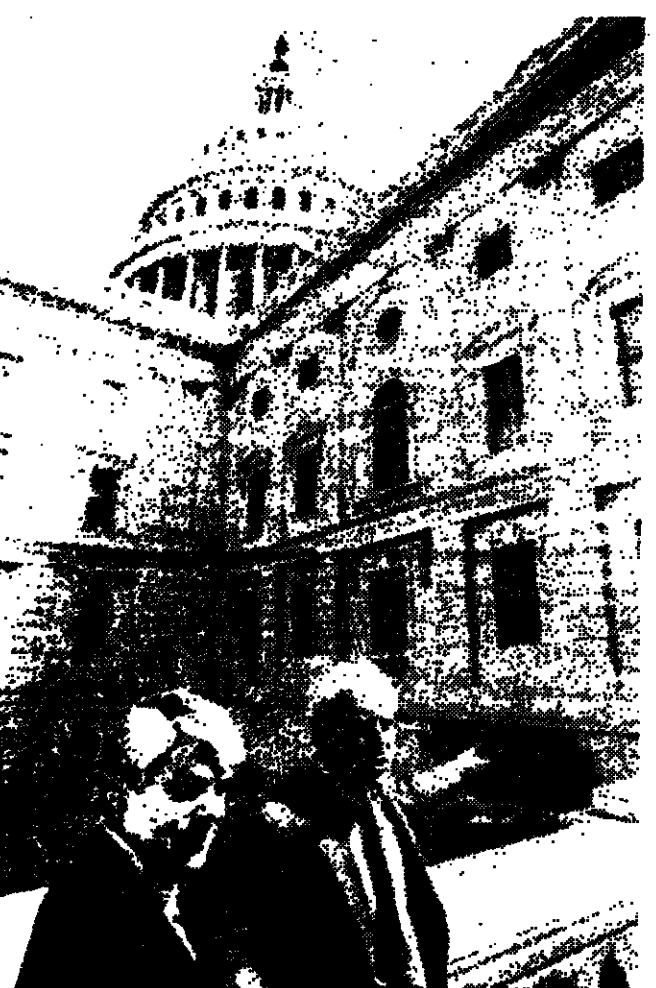
ANKARA (AP) — President Kenan Evren of Turkey announced Friday that general elections for a new 400-member parliament will be held Nov. 6. General Evren and the four other members of the ruling National Security Council have kept up with a timetable they had announced for a return to parliamentary rule.

A new constitution was approved in November in a national referendum and General Evren was elected president for a seven-year term on the same ballot.

Teller Role in Speech Is Denied

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The White House said Thursday that Dr. Edward Teller "had no involvement whatsoever" in President Ronald Reagan's speech last month calling for a futuristic missile defense system. However, the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, confirmed that the physicist had met with Mr. Reagan last September on the subject.

Dr. Teller owns 40,000 shares, or more than \$800,000 worth of stock, in Helionics, a small laser company that could benefit from Mr. Reagan's program. The principal shareholder, Bernard B. Katz, who said he gave Dr. Teller the stock in October 1980, has said it was his understanding that Dr. Teller "was part of," or involved in the preparation of, the March 23 speech.



CRUMBLING CAPITOL — Representatives Jerry Lewis, a Republican, left, and Vic Fazio, a Democrat, both Californians, pointed out Friday a section of the U.S. Capitol where its sandstone facade crumbled Wednesday. Earlier in the week, a House Appropriations panel appropriated \$70.5 million to buttress the deteriorating walls.

14 Bombs Explode Across France

PARIS (UPI) — Fourteen bombs exploded Friday outside police stations, in train depots, at banks, and airline offices in Paris and two southern cities in the latest surge of violence by Corsican nationalists. There were no injuries.

At least 15 bombs were planted, but the police defused one major charge before it exploded. Four of the bombs exploded in lockers at some of the biggest railroad stations in Paris — Saint-Lazare, Montparnasse, Gare de l'Est, and Austerlitz — and at an Air France building.

Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front. The police arrested six persons in Paris and another six in Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence in connection with the bombings.

Teacher Seeks Liberian Presidency

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — A 42-year-old high school teacher has become the first private citizen to formally declare an intention to run for the Liberian presidency in elections planned for 1985.

Gabriel Kpohle, who teaches at a government-run school in the capital of Monrovia, said Friday that he planned to quit his job and run for president when Liberia returns to civilian rule in two years.

Mr. Kpohle, president of the Monrovia Public Schools Teachers Association, led teachers in a confrontation with the Ministry of Education over salaries in 1981.

Panel Backs More Aid to Greece

WASHINGTON (AP) — Over the objections of the Reagan administration, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to increase arms sales to Greece, keeping them in balance with aid to Turkey.

The action Thursday was in line with changes made earlier this month by a key subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

The Senate panel raised to \$500 million the amount the United States would loan to Greece to buy U.S. arms. The administration had proposed \$280 million, the same amount Greece now receives, and had opposed an increase until negotiators reached a new agreement on U.S. military bases in Greece.

For the Record

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Members of the nonaligned movement began two days of talks Friday on how to explain Third World views on the global economic crisis to industrialized countries.

VIENNA (Reuters) — Two Italians imprisoned in Sofia this month for spying have appealed the verdict to the Bulgarian Supreme Court, the Bulgarian press agency BTA said Friday.

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet space station Salyut-7 is functioning normally after a midcourse correction of its orbit, Tass reported Friday.

CORRECTION — A New York Times report in the March 30 issue of the International Herald Tribune on a discussion of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident of 1979 said incorrectly that a pressure relief valve at the Pennsylvania nuclear power plant spouted radioactive steam into the atmosphere. The steam released in the accident was not radioactive, but the reactor overheated because too much steam was vented.



Prime Minister Trudeau after talks with President Reagan on Thursday in Washington.

Trudeau Backs Reagan Polish Police On Arms Reductions Question

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada has given public support to the interim nuclear arms reduction proposals President Ronald Reagan has made to the Soviet Union, signaling for the first time that he is likely to approve U.S. requests to test cruise missiles in Canada.

After a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Trudeau, in his official departure statement, said Thursday that he felt that the president's recent arms control initiatives have demonstrated to the Western alliance and anti-nuclear groups that the United States is "not determined to escalate any arms race," and wants a lasting peace.

Mr. Reagan recently called for parity between U.S. and Soviet medium-range land-based missiles in Europe.

About 80,000 Canadians demonstrated in "refuse the cruise" rallies last weekend after Mr. Trudeau signed a memorandum of understanding with the United States for

testing cruise missiles over terrain in western Canada that is similar to areas around Moscow.

However, Mr. Trudeau said final Canadian approval of the tests would be linked to signs of U.S. flexibility in arms talks.

After the meeting, a senior U.S. official said that the administration is "generally, positively optimistic" that when our request is submitted it will be considered favorably.

Administration officials reported that the prime minister and president also reviewed prospects for the May 28-30 economic conference of Western allies in Williamsburg, Virginia.

A number of Western leaders are meeting in the president in an attempt to prevent a repeat of last year's summit at Versailles, when disagreements about Western trade policy toward the Soviet Union bogged down the talks.

Mr. Trudeau said: "I was particularly happy that you confirmed to me that you would be determined to ensure that the talks at Williamsburg were unstructured and hopefully that we won't be meeting in order to justify an agenda."

Giscard Proposes Creation Of European Peace Force

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has proposed that Western Europe's four largest nations form a European rapid deployment force to help keep the peace around the world.

Speaking at his hotel suite Thursday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that with such a force, "the Europeans will be more concerned about the purely European aspect of their security." He meant that the exercise would diminish nationalism in West Germany and Britain's preference to go it alone.

The force, he said, should include West German, Italian,

French and British troops, operating under a permanent command structure and a single commander.

"It would only respond to calls from the United Nations or some regional body" to bring about and enforce a peace in conflicts around the globe, he said.

He also said that the United States should station "a militarily significant" number of medium-range missiles in Europe to "stop the speculation, deflate the question of deployment because it is decided."

Then, he said, the United States should announce plans for a second and third deployment but also offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union over a reduction in its SS-20 missiles.

Arms Control Studies Divide U.S. Educators

By Joanne Ormang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. educational system is beginning to grapple with nuclear war, and war is winning.

The few course outlines on arms control issues that are available for precollege use, all of which are less than a year old, are under attack by critics who say they are biased. None is widely used.

College-level offerings are largely invented on the spot by teachers, and there are no standard texts.

"You can give a course with emphasis on science, or history, or technology, the Soviet Union, foreign policy — there are at least 16 different ways to go at it," said

Harmon C. Dumas, dean of the faculty at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York, who organized the first major academic conference on the field last year.

"I never get any argument on the point that this is the issue of our time and that colleges and universities have been notably irresponsible in not addressing it," he added.

The National Education Association, feeling the same way about lack of course outlines on the subject at the secondary school level, produced one in January called "Choices: A Unit on Conflict and Nuclear War."

The 144-page booklet, outlining 10 lessons for junior high school students over two to four weeks, was criticized immediately by the conservative weekly Human Events as "designed to create a new generation of anti-nuclear activists."

That verdict was echoed by the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association's rival teacher union, and by several newspaper editorials.

All said the outline's choice of facts, its nuclear-weapons count and some of the activities it recommended for students might bias pupils toward the Soviet view of the arms race.

Although the initial press run of 1,500 copies sold out at \$9.90 each to individual teachers, the program is not in wide use.

Robert McClure, the National Education Association's program

manager for teacher education, who headed the joint project with the University of Massachusetts and the Union of Concerned Scientists, said "strenuous efforts" were made to remain neutral.

"It is not biased," he said. "All points of view are presented." The critics, nevertheless, complained that the final version fails to include "deterrence" in a list of policy options, omits mention of the failure of appeasement policies toward Hitler and measures nuclear capacity only in terms of warheads, omitting other techniques.

"The NEA guide presumes there are two sides, one in favor of peace and the other in favor of war, rather than that there are two legitimate points of view on how best to achieve peace — through deterrence and strength, or through allying the fears of the Soviet Union by cooperation with them," said Linda Chavez of the American Federation of Teachers.

Natalie Goldring, an arms control analyst with the Union of Concerned Scientists and who co-authored the guide, denied the criticism.

A curriculum resource guide for teachers has been published by Educators for Social Responsibility.

Another high school curriculum guide, produced by the antiwar educational group Ground Zero, provides 57 pages of suggested lecture outlines, discussion topics and background data.

But no comprehensive secondary-school-level work on the overall debate exists, according to an Education Week writer, Ward Wilson.

The first comprehensive college-level text on nuclear issues is scheduled for publication this summer by Harvard University.

After Dumas and the American Council on Education organized the conference on educators and nuclear war issues here last year, at least two groups were formed to promote college-level courses. These include University Professors Against Nuclear War, and Countdown, an educational project of the Federation of American Scientists.

Republicans Say They Can Block Action Against Tax-Cut Program

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have told President Ronald Reagan that they have marshaled enough votes to sustain a veto if Congress attempts to "tamper" in any way with the remainder of his tax-cut program.

In a letter to Mr. Reagan on Thursday, 146 Republicans, enough to keep a veto from being overridden, urged Mr. Reagan to pledge to veto such legislation and vowed support in sustaining the veto.

Over strong opposition from Mr. Reagan, the Democratic-controlled House and the Republican-led Senate Budget Committee have called for tax increases sufficient to accommodate repeal of Mr. Reagan's July tax cut and of tax-rate adjustments for inflation. Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, joined by some Senate Republican moderates, have advocated repeal or modification of the two provisions, although Senate Republican leaders predicted Wednesday that both tax laws would remain intact.

"We view with deep dismay the increasing pressures to repeal or delay the 10-percent personal tax rate cut scheduled for this summer and the tax-rate indexation provision scheduled to take effect in 1985," the 146 Republicans said in the letter.

Among the signers were the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the minority whip, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, and other party leaders.

The House Republican effort to shore up support for Mr. Reagan's

tax program came as Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, introduced what he called a compromise on indexing that would postpone the automatic inflation adjustments until the federal deficit was reduced to 2 percent of the gross national product.

The deficit would not drop to this level until sometime after 1988 under administration projections, Mr. Eagleton said.

That trigger is similar to one proposed by Mr. Reagan for stand-by tax increases of about \$150 billion for fiscal 1986, 1987 and 1988 that would take effect if deficits continued to exceed 2.5 percent of the gross national product and if the economy was growing.

Mr. Eagleton estimated that his proposal would save \$90 billion through 1988.

"Quite frankly, this bill represents a compromise of my own feeling that indexing was a terrible mistake and should be repealed outright," said Mr. Eagleton.

He characterized the inflation adjustments as a "lifetime mortgage on the ability of the government to function." But compromise is necessary to control deficits, he said.

Leaders of the House Republican effort argued that Mr. Reagan's tax cuts, including indexing, were not responsible for big deficits.

What Congress needs to do "is to concentrate on getting control of the spending side of the budget," said Representative Connie Mack, Republican of Florida, who spearheaded the letter campaign.

But Mr. Mack said that the other signers had not committed themselves to spending cuts. Nor, he

said, did they necessarily rule out other tax increases to help reduce deficits.

Hearings Set for June

Thomas B. Edsall of The Washington Post filed this account from Washington.

The House Ways and Means Committee announced Thursday that it would not begin hearings on repeal of the scheduled 10-percent withholding on dividend and interest income until June 2, less than a month before the law is to go into effect.

After the announcement by the committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, the American Bankers Association said that "such a delay seems like a deliberate attempt to trigger withholding," which is scheduled to start July 1.

The Senate has passed legislation that would postpone withholding until at least 1987.

In a letter to House members, Mr. Rostenkowski asked that they "reserve judgment on the merits of withholding" until the hearings are completed.

More than 300 House members are sponsoring repeal legislation, and most proponents of the withholding law acknowledge that they face almost certain defeat.

Sources on the Ways and Means Committee said that the withholding issue might be used as a vehicle for a major tax increase, depending on whether Congress could agree on a fiscal 1984 budget resolution calling for such action.

A tax bill, the sources said, would be likely to include tax increases directed at banks.

Recession Kids Tell It to Congress Children Worried About the Future Get a Hearing

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress got some unusually straight talk Thursday about the realities of American life. It came from a bunch of 10, 11 and 12-year-olds.

In poignant terms, girls in pig-tails and boys in sneakers told a new House committee of a nation in which fathers are out of work, bills are hard to pay, families are headed by one parent and children find their homes empty when they get home from school because their mothers are at work.

Tiffini Jones, 12, from Letcher County, Kentucky, said 51 percent of the work force in her Appalachian coal-mining area is unemployed.

Families, she said, are having trouble making rent and house payments and buying clothes for their children, and "there isn't enough money to meet even the basic necessities."

"Let's put jobs back in our future," she pleaded.

Sophie Huck, 11, from St. Paul, Minnesota, said her mother is at work when she comes home from school. "You go up in your room and read or watch TV or just sit and get bored," she said.

"Some kids have only one parent. Their mothers have to work very long hours to pay the bills. They have to wait a long time. Lots of them have to make their own dinner and put themselves to bed alone," she said.

The two girls were among 80 children who attended the first hearing of the new House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, where the plight of the American family was laid out in unusually stark terms.

More than one-fourth of Ameri-

can children live in poverty or near poverty, many in single-parent homes, Alice Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, told the panel.

She said there are now 25 percent more children living in poverty than there were three years ago, a phenomenon she attributed to the recession and a rise in the proportion of children living in single-parent families.

Yet "federal spending on children and families, especially those with low incomes, has recently declined in real terms, and under current policies it will continue to fall," she said. Welfare benefits, she said, dropped by 5 percent in 1982.

Gerald Holton, a Harvard University professor and member of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, said children are being ill-served by a fragmented and misdirected educational system that promotes mediocrity, fails to reward quality and bores students.

"History and the American educational system are marching off in precisely opposite directions, and the gap between them has every indication of widening," he said.

Last Mile Longest For U.S. Carrier

Los Angeles Times Service

ALAMEDA, California — The USS Enterprise, a nuclear-powered U.S. Navy aircraft carrier, got stuck in the mud for more than five hours Thursday on its way to port in San Francisco Bay.

The 1,123-foot (340-meter) carrier, with a crew of 5,000 aboard, was coming home after an eight-month cruise when it ran aground at mid-morning, about 1,000 yards (910 meters) from the dock at the Alameda Naval Air Station.

Hundreds of spectators, who had waited throughout the day to stage a festive "welcome home" celebration, cheered when the ship finally broke loose and came in, flags flying, to complete its voyage from Subic Bay in the Philippines, Singapore, Kenya, Australia and Japan.

Sikhs Reject Police Bid

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Militant Sikhs in the northern state of Punjab rejected government demands that they surrender the alleged killer of a senior police official who sought refuge in a temple in Amritsar, press reports said Friday. The Sikhs deny they are harboring the fugitive sought by the police.



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Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

On Reagan's Speech

Not the Best Policy

President Reagan in his Central America speech nailed down the essential point that the region matters and that the way the United States deals with events in its backyard will be taken in many other places as a measure of its constancy and steadiness. He did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that his particular combination of policies is the one best calculated to serve U.S. interests.

Mr. Reagan suggested that the choice lies between his course and an opposition that "counsels passivity, resignation, defeatism... while the people of Central America are delivered to totalitarianism and we ourselves are left vulnerable to new dangers." But this is not fair. Most of Mr. Reagan's critics accept his judgment of the high stakes. They want no more Nicaraguans and no more Soviet advances. On those goals there is agreement. What is questioned is the way of reaching them. The main congressional critics note, as Senator Dodd suggested, that although Congress has ended up giving Mr. Reagan negotiating space and all the aid he has sought in the last 2½ years, things seem to be going from bad to worse. Why? They ask. And what reason is there to think that more of the same will work?

Mr. Reagan's focus is on the Nicaraguan-Cuban-Soviet role, and with good reason. Central America, with its poverty and injustice, had long been simmering; what brought it to a revolutionary boil in the last few years has been outside stimulus and support. Yet the form of the Reagan administration's engagement in the region, its attempt to counter that intervention, has built-in problems of its own. It ignites old anxieties about the U.S. role, and magnifies some of the very factors — the U.S. presence, the felt tradition of U.S. interventionism — that lie at the heart of the political ferment.

In El Salvador, a reaction to the interventionism that is the companion and the price of U.S. aid is building among the very groups that U.S. policy seeks to rescue. In Nicaragua, U.S. support of insurgents allows a nasty totalitarian-minded Marxist regime to dull the otherwise telling indictment that it is a foreign tool. In brief, just as the United States cannot walk away from Central America, because the region is too important, so it cannot take charge and dictate a solution, because of the immense weight of its past involvement, which Latin Americans remember keenly. That leaves the Reagan administration with a requirement to conduct a continuing policy, but a limited one.

The war is crushing El Salvador: taking an immense human toll, draining the economy, lowering the level of health and services, and so on. It is not just that the government lacks the aid to best the guerrillas; if that were the case, more aid would be the answer. It is that,

notwithstanding the progress made in land reform and electoral democracy and even in human rights, the government, and especially the still largely self-ruled army, may not be up to the tremendous job of modernizing the country and fighting a war at the same time.

To avert the possibility of eventual collapse, meaning a guerrilla victory, El Salvador needs the best political solution it can get. That is the result being sought by the friendly and frantic democratic states of the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama.

Perhaps these Latin states are wrong in believing that the Marxist guerrilla influence can be contained better in the negotiating context that they are trying to promote. Perhaps each is too beholden to its domestic left to judge honestly the aggressive revolutionary thrust that is some irreducible part of the guerrilla movements that rule Nicaragua and ravage El Salvador. Successful precedents for the approach they commend are few and far between. But no U.S. policy that swims against the Latin current will get very far. And as high as the stakes are for the United States, they are higher for the Latin states, whose self-interest is to slow down the Marxist revolutionary train before it reaches them.

These considerations find expression, we think, in three policy goals:

- 1) Congress should vote the president the El Salvador aid money he seeks. There is a war on, and the government side deserves support, especially if it moves toward negotiations.
- 2) At the same time, the administration should walk through the negotiating door the Contadora group is straining to open for it. Passive "support" of this initiative is inadequate. If the initiative is not actively encouraged it will be overwhelmed by the sheer weight and pervasiveness of U.S. policy.
- 3) Meanwhile, the Reagan administration must find a way to disengage from its support of insurgents bent on overthrowing the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. The necessary mission of interdicting arms from Nicaragua should be confined to methods that do not refurbish the old, politically crippling image of the United States as an interventionist power.

Would such a policy of generous aid to El Salvador, diplomatic cooperation with Latin friends and non-intervention in Nicaragua work? There is uncertainty and risk aplenty in it, but less, we believe, than in the president's current policy of generous aid, its own diplomatic preferences and intervention in Nicaragua. The current course has the further disadvantage of being demonstrably unable to gain the bipartisan, executive-congressional consensus that is the only conceivable basis for a policy with a fair chance for success.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nor Is This the Alamo

The notable thing about President Reagan's latest rendering of policy in Central America was its extraordinary definition of the stakes and its skimpy account of the realities. Mr. Reagan gave a dozen inflated reasons for defending the isthmus, yet said almost nothing about the practical problems involved or how he proposes to solve them.

If \$1 billion a year, even for a decade, can improve the lot of Central Americans and keep any more of their countries out of the Soviet bloc, we say, let it mean try it. But if that is what the president is urging, why not just say it? His underlying instinct may be reasonable. Overstating commitments while minimizing the costs is not.

Washington's political dilemma in Central America has been plain. With Cuba and probably Nicaragua lost to the Soviet bloc, any president will do his utmost to prevent the loss of another country. Yet after Vietnam, every Congress will fear pouring lives and billions into a new quagmire. Both the president and Congress respond to the same electorate; we are schizoid in these matters. What, then, is the obligation of leadership?

To teach. To teach that Central America is neither the Sudetenland nor South Vietnam; neither the place to draw rigid lines against big-power aggression nor the certain graveyard of good intentions; that our concern for who rules those backward nations arises naturally, from history and geography; that direct intrusions of Soviet power can be met directly, and by other means, but that Marxist-Leninists who would serve Soviet purposes are nonetheless unwelcome and worthy resisting.

These are legitimate, important interests. They justify exertion. They do not justify open-ended commitments. They argue for a patient, enduring effort, with goals and restraints accepted by both branches. Mr.

Reagan acknowledged this American reality only when he emphasized that no one is thinking of sending American combat troops.

But if the stakes are as he says, why on earth not? He began by defining them as the Panama Canal and vital wartime shipping lanes, went on to talk of the "national security of all the Americas" and concluded with this sweeping pronouncement: "If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy."

And what, really, was the impulse for this extravagant rhetoric? If you believe Mr. Reagan's spokesmen, as we do, it was to spur Congress to add \$50 million more in military aid for El Salvador and to enlarge America's corps of military advisers there from 55 to maybe 150. That stands Theodore Roosevelt on his head: speaking loudly, on behalf of a very small stick.

Mr. Reagan would have been wiser to teach, like his ambassador in San Salvador, Deane Hinton. He argues for more aid in a very different tone. The chances for democracy and land reform and a civilized army are far from lost, he says; the deadlock between government and guerrillas can be slowly broken; but "you're going to have to somehow keep democracy and the economy going here for 10 years" and aim for a "generational change."

Such aims, if openly pursued and candidly motivated, would deserve support. It would give hope to Central Americans who depend on our staying power and discourage enemies who bet against it. It would pierce the arrogance of reactionaries who long misgoverned Central America and now pine for the Marines. Above all, it would match affordable means to defensible ends.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR APRIL 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Plans for Invasion?

NEW YORK — General Pinaer, formerly a Boer leader, gives assurance that his mission to Angola does not cloak plans for an armed invasion of Portuguese West Africa. He says he had contemplated organizing a force to seize Angola, but the British Foreign Office forbade him, and the idea was abandoned. Others here say that 500 armed men and two Maxim guns will be sent to Angola as soon as \$150,000 can be raised and that the equipment of the expedition will include airplanes to destroy the Portuguese forts and warships. General Pinaer admits having organized a league for the suppression of the slave trade in Angola and says the funds sought are for that purpose and not for invasion.

1933: Soviet Border 'Purged'

MOSCOW — Politically and socially undesirable elements will be expelled from a 100-kilometer zone along the entire western frontier of the Soviet Union and the principal towns and districts of the Far Eastern frontier, under a decree of the Sovnarkom. It was thus disclosed that the passport system aims not only to depopulate overcrowded cities but to strengthen the popular morale in the most important industrial and strategic regions in the event of a war. This means that those regions will be "purged" of anti-Soviet elements likely to aid invaders. The decree fixes the zones of residence for the entire Soviet population of over 160 million, an undertaking unprecedented in the world's history.



Meanwhile, in Beirut...

Central America: The Opinion Factor

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The argument rages in Washington as to whether Central America is as President Ronald Reagan and the leaders of his administration describe it. Is Nicaragua effectively the outpost of Soviet aggression? Is it plausible to think El Salvador an emergent democracy?

These, however, are not the relevant questions for Washington, important as they may be to luckless Central Americans. Congress and the administration act as if it would make a difference to American policy if they could agree on a description of what is going on in Central America. But, first of all, they will not get an agreement. And second, it would make little difference if they could.

The determining force in what the United States will and will not do in Central America is public opinion in the United States. Every serious evidence says that the American public,

the voting majority, is not willing to pay a serious cost to be saved from Central American revolution, even from Central American communism.

This marks the big difference from what went on in the 1960s, when the Kennedy and Johnson administrations insisted that the United States was threatened by the developing power of "Chinese communism" in Vietnam. (It was, then, indeed described in Washington as Chinese communism, and the Vietnamese Communist leadership — which for the last decade has been in a state of quasi-undeclared war with China — was held to be immutably subordinate to Beijing.) In those days the public was generally willing to take the government's word on these things, or at least to give the government the benefit of the doubt.

Thus it was Senator William Fulbright, later to become leader of Senate opponents of U.S. policy in Vietnam, who sponsored the Tonkin Gulf resolution in August 1964, which first authorized direct American military action against North Vietnam. He believed what the Johnson administration was telling him; he stifled his doubts because Americans should stand together in a crisis.

The New York Times and The Washington Post — both later bitterly reproached by government for their criticism of the war — at first supported the Vietnam policies of the Johnson administration. The Washington Post did not change its tune until 1968. Even Walter Lippman, who was to become the war's most eloquent opponent, in the beginning accepted the assurances of

McGeorge Bundy, the presidential assistant, that the "Rolling Thunder" bombing offensive against North Vietnam was a "public relations job" rather than a serious military effort. "I don't think they kill anybody," he said on television, "because what we bomb is wooden sheds."

Nobody today is taking any wooden sheds from the government's version of El Salvador or the American involvement in sponsoring Nicaraguan guerrillas. Nobody is willing to accept administration assurances that what it proposes will be prudent, politically constructive and sparing of civilians — even that it will be militarily effective. But Mr. Reagan does not seem to understand this. The American government's credit, in matters of intervention in civil struggles abroad, was used up by Vietnam and has not yet been reconstituted.

Possibly that is a bad thing. If the administration's dark forecasts about what would happen if El Salvador fell were true — Mexico toppled, Texas and New Mexico threatened by subversion — then it obviously is a bad thing. I myself do not believe these forecasts, so I think that in this case it is a good thing. I believe that Mexico is perfectly capable of looking after itself, and that it will be a cold day in hell before Cuban or Soviet communism poses a threat to Texas. But who is right and who is wrong will not change the problem confronting Mr. Reagan. Even if he is right, the public simply does not want to do what he wants to do.

Thus Washington's dramatization of the Central American affair makes things worse. It will turn the fall of El Salvador (and, alas, El Salvador may well fall) into a major defeat of the United States, a gross demonstration of American policy disorder and public irresolution. And this, assuredly, is not a good thing to do.

The folk wisdom of the Old West, where Mr. Reagan did not grow up, held that you should not start something you cannot finish. Mr. Reagan has done that in El Salvador. The result in the end can only be bad — for the Salvadorans, for the United States, and for President Reagan himself.

International Herald Tribune.
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What Is Not Clear in El Salvador Is How More of the Same Can Help

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The United States has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on military aid to El Salvador. The government's security forces now total more than 30,000 men. Yet they are hard-pressed to oppose an estimated 5,000 guerrillas, and U.S. officials speak of grave danger that the war will be lost.

Why? That is the question that hangs over President Ronald Reagan's call for a deeper U.S. commitment in El Salvador. Why hasn't the effort produced a military solution so far? Why should it do better from here on? And if it does not work, what follows?

Numerous American military experts have visited El Salvador and found faults in the organization and tactics of the government forces. They are a 9-to-5 army, it is said, with many indolent or corrupt officers. The soldiers are often unwillingly pressed into service, and care so little about winning this war that they sell arms and ammunition to the guerrillas.

But the problem is obviously deeper than poor officers or undisciplined men. It goes to the attitudes of the Salvadoran public. Many people simply do not identify with the government's cause; do not see it as their own. And that is not so hard to understand, given the facts of life — and death.

El Salvador has about the same population and area as Massachusetts: something over five million people in 8,260 square miles. In the last three and a half years, in that small country, government security forces have killed more than 35,000 civilians. An additional 2,000 have "disappeared" after being taken into custody by the security forces. And not one member of the forces has been successfully prosecuted.

The figures come from offices established by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in San Salvador to keep track of the violence. Its Office of Legal Oversight tallied these "murders of civilian non-combatants by security forces" during the first three months of 1983: January, 430; February, 537; March, 329.

The same office records murders

of civilians by the guerrilla forces. It found seven in January, thirteen in February, six in March.

Those of us who live safely under authority restrained by law must find it hard to imagine life in such conditions. At the barest minimum people want some expectation of security — of life — from their government. How can a regime whose armed forces kill 100 of its citizens in an average week expect attachment to its cause? How can it win a war, whatever aid it gets?

The questions I raise here are practical ones. I have no illusion that the guerrilla forces and their leaders are all noble democrats, believers in government under law. But they evidently are powerfully motivated: by a desire to change a society long marked by brutality and exploitation. What U.S. policy will marshal a successful opposition to them?

One possibility would be to change the character of the Salvadoran government and its forces so that people would identify with them, would see in them a hope of elementary protection. But for an external power to bring about such a transformation is a huge order. What precedent is there for the United States succeeding in such an enterprise? How much time and money would it take?

Alternatively, the United States could take over the war. President Reagan assured Congress that "there is no thought of sending American combat forces," and public opinion forces is certainly wary of such a denouement. But the more Mr. Reagan talks about the threat to U.S. national security in Central America, and the more palpable are the problems of the Salvadoran forces, the more his logic points to a direct U.S. military involvement.

The president takes a moral view of the conflict in El Salvador, seeing a U.S. responsibility to stop communism in the Western hemisphere. Others, however, see the scene of Congress, "the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy."

What is not clear is the how, the

practical means to a Salvadoran end. Leslie H. Gelb of The New York Times explored the United States' Salvador policy in a recent article based on extensive talks with administration officials (IHT, April 23-24). They said it would take two to seven years before a big U.S. effort started to produce results. But they did not have answers to such practical questions as these: Will Congress wait that long for progress on Salvadoran "death squads"? Will it keep pouring money for a war of indefinite duration? If all else fails, will the administration advocate sending U.S. forces?

Vietnam is the shadow over El Salvador, for all the differences in the two countries. We got into Vietnam originally, I believe, for honest reasons of opposing a communist takeover. But we did not weigh the practicalities, and our intervention ended by doing terrible injury to the Vietnamese and ourselves. Commitments made without reckoning the consequences are neither moral nor wise.

The New York Times.

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Post of Special Envoy Is Big Test for Stone

Senator Who Stressed 'Open Door' Faces Tough Queries in Congress

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Richard B. Stone came to Washington in 1975 as a new senator from Florida, one of the first things he did was remove his office door from its hinges, inviting constituents and reporters to sample his "open door" policy. He also announced that he would boycott closed meetings of Senate committees.

His declared doctrine of openness in government will be tested in coming months, particularly by his former congressional colleagues, if the Senate approves his appointment, made by President Ronald Reagan on Thursday, to the sensitive post of special envoy for Central America.

Mr. Stone, 54, has been the Reagan administration's special representative for "public diplomacy initiatives" in Central America. In his new job, he would have ambassadorial rank.

He is not optimistic about the chances for a negotiated settlement in El Salvador. At a White House press conference Thursday after his appointment, he said:

"The odds are long. It's a very difficult situation. Anyone who thinks a mere invitation to peace will produce peace is just inaccurate and unrealistic. This will be just as hard a fight as military fighting is hard."

Mr. Stone, a lawyer from Miami and Tallahassee, served only one term in the Senate. He is a Democrat whose conservative foreign policy views, especially toward Latin America, have enhanced his standing with the Reagan White House.

He worked on foreign policy for the Reagan transition team and once was thought to be in line for the post of assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, a job now held by Thomas O. Enders. He is a staunch opponent of the Communist government of Cuba and favors the creation of Radio Martí, a proposed counter-Castro voice in Cuba that would, if approved by Congress, be built by the U.S. government in southern Florida.

In 1981-82, Mr. Stone, who speaks fluent Spanish, worked as a

registered agent for the rightist government of Guatemala.

His alliances with rightist governments have made some critics wary of his ability to negotiate with leftist elements, particularly those trying to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

Despite expected opposition in the Senate, however, Mr. Stone is optimistic about his confirmation chances. "I feel pretty good about it," he said Thursday, "because I know these gentlemen. It's going to work out just fine. I think the confirming vote will be strong and supportive. I need a strong, supportive vote to do a job as difficult as this."

His two assignments for the Guatemalan government, he said, were to seek peace with Belize and an improvement in Guatemala's human relations. "Both of those goals," he asserted, "were so worthwhile I think they not only will not hurt me, they're going to help me."

Not everyone agrees. "These past activities," said Wayne S. Smith, chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Cuba from 1979 to 1982, "hardly suggest he is the sort of unbiased observer who could step into this extremely polarized and volatile situation and bring about some kind of consensus."

Mr. Stone's one departure from his usually conservative foreign policy positions occurred during the Carter administration when, as a senator, he voted to approve the Panama Canal treaties, after announcing earlier that he would oppose them. Mr. Reagan strongly opposed the treaties.

"I don't think his vote would bother President Reagan now," said Senator Paula Hawkins, the Republican who succeeded Mr. Stone, "since it actually puts him in good stead with the Latin countries. They wanted the treaties. It bothered the Floridians, but shouldn't bother the White House. They need someone who is a good intermediary, and the Latins have always liked him very much."

Mr. Stone was elected to the Florida Senate in 1967 and three years later was elected Florida secretary of state. In 1974, was elected to a U.S. Senate seat, which he lost in the 1980 Democratic primary.



Richard B. Stone

Costa Rica Plans To Stay Neutral

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Costa Rica will outline on Sunday its decision to remain "actively neutral" in any armed conflict, President Luis Alberto Monge said.

"If we do not have an army, if we have voluntarily and unilaterally disarmed ourselves, if our people have a pacifist vocation, we have nothing to do in an armed conflict," he said.

He said that if armed conflict threatened Costa Rica, his government would be willing to admit troops from democratic countries to safeguard its borders. He rejected accusations by Nicaragua that Costa Rica was harboring Nicaraguan exiles preparing to invade their homeland.

Fewer Arms Detected Moving Into Salvador

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — U.S. air and sea surveillance of Central America has detected a possible slowdown in arms shipments from Nicaragua to rebels in El Salvador, according to administration officials.

They said Thursday that the reduction in detected arms shipments was perhaps just a pause in the transfer of arms to the leftist Salvadoran rebels.

One leading official who has been studying the latest intelligence reports gathered by air force planes and navy ships did not rule out the possibility that the slowdown could be a diplomatic signal to the Reagan administration.

But the official said he leaned more toward two other explanations being given for the apparent decline in arms shipments.

One is that rebel forces may be sending just as many weapons but using new trails in Honduras to move arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador, detouring around a trail that had been under close watch and which government forces had come close to sealing off.

Arms and supplies moving along the new routes could escape U.S. surveillance and result in lower estimates of the tonnage reaching El Salvador these days, he said.

The second possibility, backed by some evidence, is that rebel forces in El Salvador may be concentrating on distributing the supplies they have already received rather than calling for new shipments.

"We're watching it closely," another official said, "but have not reached a judgment on what the apparent change in pattern means."

One Pentagon official said of the U.S. air, land and sea surveillance: "We're getting great information, but the Salvadoran military doesn't have the command and control capability to exploit it. That's why we want to train them."

The U.S. Air Force has sent Airborne Warning and Control Systems, or AWACS, aircraft from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma to monitor and report on Nicaraguan air traffic, much of it from Cuba, Honduras and El Salvador.

The air force also is using U-2 spy planes, which detected Soviet missiles being deployed in Cuba in 1962, to photograph military activities in the region and probably is deploying the sophisticated SR-71 Blackbird spy plane as well.

The navy's two ships in the Pacific keep watch on Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. The 3,900-ton Blackeye, a Knox-class frigate commissioned in 1970, and the 3,400-ton Julius A. Furer, a Brooke-class guided missile frigate, both carry small helicopters that can be used to scrutinize small coastal vessels entering and leaving Central American ports.

Navy spokesmen would not confirm the ships' presence or discuss surveillance activities off Nicaragua. However, standard techniques for such missions include hunting in on and recording voice and signal communications, locating transmitting stations, logging ship movements and studying their waterlines to help determine if a ship is loaded and riding low in the water, indicating port and whether it is sailing high.

For such an operation, it would be standard practice for the National Security Agency to put a



El Salvador's president, Alfredo Magaña, praises President Reagan's speech to Congress on Central America.

team of electronics experts and Spanish linguists aboard the ship to focus electronic eavesdropping gear on rebel command posts and record the voice communications.

Salvadoran Military Defended
The New York Times reported Thursday in San Salvador:

El Salvador's new defense minister has defended the performance of his country's military forces, but he said he might replace some high-ranking officers.

"Changes will come at the opportune moment," said the minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

On Wednesday, General Vides Casanova spent several hours at air force headquarters, reportedly meeting with the air force commander, Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo, and other top officers. A clash between Colonel Bustillo and the previous defense minister, General José Guillermo García, led to General García's resignation.

Nicaraguans Protest Reagan Policy Speech

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Thousands of shouting Nicaraguans — waving flags, rifles and machetes — marched in a government-organized demonstration in response to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech Wednesday night on Central American policy.

Monsignor José Arias Caldera, whom Sandinist organizations and news media call the "bishop of the poor," told the crowd Thursday that Mr. Reagan's "policy against Nicaragua" was "cowardly and dirty."

Nicaragua, he said, "is not a threat to the security of the most powerful nation in the world, the United States."

Monsignor Arias Caldera said the Reagan administration had fallen "lower than Hitler, who at least had the courage to fight against the Soviet Union and not against a small country like Nicaragua."

Members of the Sandinist junta were among the crowd estimated by the official Voice of Nicaragua radio station at 100,000, but they did not address the demonstrators.

Also in attendance were the ambassadors of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, the four countries comprising the so-called Contadora group seeking peace negotiations in Central America.

The government announced the protest in answer to Reagan's dramatic speech Wednesday night calling Nicaragua a threat to its neighbors and to U.S. security.

Nicaragua has charged that the Reagan administration supports insurgents, operating from camps in Honduras, who seek to topple the Sandinist government from Managua. Mr. Reagan asserts that

Nicaragua channels arms to leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the U.S.-supported government in nearby El Salvador.

Pastors to Begin Actions
Earlier, Raymond Bonner of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Edén Pastora, a hero of the Nicaraguan revolution who later broke with the Sandinists, will begin "major military actions" within a matter of days to overthrow the Sandinist government, one of Mr. Pastora's political allies, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, said Thursday.

Mr. Robelo added that two anti-Sandinist factions, which had publicly declared that they were operating independently, had reluctantly held discussions about a joint effort. He said the alliance had held discussions with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because "we have to be pragmatic."

A businessman who was a member of the first junta after the overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza in 1979, Mr. Robelo said that military action was necessary because the Sandinists had refused to negotiate a political settlement.

Many supporters of Somoza are members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

"It's unfortunate for our country," Mr. Robelo said, "but we have to kill people and send people to death in order to be really listened to in the world."

22 Dead in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Fierce storms killed 22 persons and injured more than 300 in several Bangladesh towns Thursday, Dhaka newspapers reported.

Lévesque Gearing Up For Separatist Drive

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK — Premier René Lévesque said that his party will have to stake up what he described as a "dormant" separatist consciousness in Quebec to pave the way for an election within two years that will be run clearly on the issue of independence.

In an interview, Mr. Lévesque said that his Parti Québécois, aware of its low popularity in public opinion polls, is gearing up for a campaign that he hopes will result in a mandate to proclaim independence for the province.

"Our position is that if we get anything that looks like 50 percent of the vote, which automatically would mean that we won 60 percent of the French-speaking vote, that's a mandate, as far as we are concerned," he said. "If we get it, we go ahead by all legitimate means."

This approach differs from that taken by the party three years ago when it offered voters a separate referendum on independence after winning the provincial elections by a large margin. In the referendum, the separatist option was defeated.

Mr. Lévesque conceded that political activism in his province has become inert after the days in the 1960s and 1970s when almost every popular song set patriotic themes to nationalistic tempos.

"What I believe is that the young people who are not mobilizable right now will get the message more than ever before over the next couple of years and we're going to work like hell to make them get it," the premier said.

He said that, according to the public opinion polls the party,

which is about halfway between elections, is near its lowest point in popularity. Part of this drop was the normal midterm trough, he said, and part was the result of a dismal worldwide economy.

On the question of how the party plans to regenerate the enthusiasm that first brought the separatists to power more than six years ago, Mr. Lévesque said that the party's basic stance will be the same.

"Independence remains the great objective of any national entity of any substance, and any self-respect; and we are going to push in that direction."

"The boys and girls who were becoming adults in the late '60s, who became our first dedicated supporters, are now in their '40s, and the next bunch is in their '30s." "The key question is, can we mobilize, in time for the next election, the 15-to-25-year-olds who, for the moment, are not mobilized by anyone. That's the challenge. If we meet this one right, we've got it made; if not, there will be more waiting."

Mr. Lévesque brushed aside a suggestion that many French-speaking Quebecers, having gained a pre-eminent position for their language and culture within Quebec, might now be unwilling to parlay these gains into uncertain and ambiguous political and economic structures. Mr. Lévesque said that the advances in culture and language are still very fragile.

"What is culture if it isn't a paying proposition; and we still are a minority people inside Canada and we always get the neck of the chicken as far as development is concerned," he said.

As to the level of oppression involved in being a French-speaking Quebecer, Mr. Lévesque said: "Obviously, I have to admit that it's not exactly a hell on Earth to be part of the Canadian federal setup."

Pointing to an earlier reversal in popularity that followed the failed referendum, Mr. Lévesque noted that six months later the party swept an election.

"Things change from six months to six months and sometimes from day to day," he declared, adding that he expects to see the tempo of politics quicken.

The premier said that there was a great deal of room left to discuss such technical questions as what kind of monetary system an independent Quebec should have and what links and ties to Canada should be retained.

But he emphasized that the basic position was not negotiable and he declared that, should the party, now low in the polls, rise again to take 50 percent of the popular vote in the next election, that would be followed by an affirmation or proclamation of independence, unilaterally taken if necessary.

"Then the ball will be in their court," Mr. Lévesque said, referring to federal Canada.

Lincoln White, Ex-Spokesman For U.S., Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lincoln White, 77, chief spokesman for the State Department for several years after World War II, died Wednesday in Seaside, Arkansas.

Mr. White, known to reporters as Link, was widely respected for his precision in outlining foreign policy positions and his calm in the face of questioning. He served under eight secretaries of state, from Cordell Hull to Dean Rusk.

He was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was a graduate of Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama. He began a newspaper career in 1928 with The Chattanooga News and entered government service in 1933.

John Crowther Case

NEW YORK (NYT) — John Crowther Case, 91, a retired vice president and director of Sococo Oil Co., died Wednesday at home in Keene Valley, New York.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Sotheby's Scores a Major Manuscript Success as Board Fights Takeover Bid



"The Beast Cast Into Hell," one of 41 illuminated pages, sold for £41,800.

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — Could Sotheby's disintegrate? The question would have sounded like a joke only a month ago. Given the medieval manuscript sale of historic importance held at Sotheby's on Monday, it sounds paradoxical. Yet it has been implicitly raised by the board of directors of the Sotheby Parke Bernet Group in a document released on Tuesday.

Signed by Peter Wilson, honorary life president, Gordon Brunton, chairman, and Graham Llewellyn, chief executive, it is a letter intended to dissuade shareholders from selling out to Knoll International Holding Inc., the company set up by Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid.

The board explains why, in its view, the New York businessmen are not suitable buyers. In essence it argues that they are taking on more than they can cope with financially. Such a takeover would "put the position of the GFI-Knoll Group (which would then include Sotheby's) at risk."

The tangible assets of the GFI-Knoll Group... are... slightly less than those of Sotheby's, but its borrowings are massively larger. The GFI-Knoll Group was worth £18.5 million at Jan. 2, 1983, while

Sotheby's worth stood at £18.6 million at Aug. 31. But while Sotheby's net debt was only 23 percent of its tangible assets, the GFI-Knoll group's debt at Jan. 2 rose to more than three times its net worth.

The potential danger resulting from this high indebtedness rate is tersely summarized: "We calculate that at current interest rates Sotheby's would have to make a pre-tax profit of over £7.5 million for it to service (let alone provide the funds to repay) the indebtedness to finance this acquisition." Although the document does not say so, it is obvious that such a profit is out of the question this year. This indebtedness could, in the board's view, result in the undoing of Sotheby's.

The loan contracted by the GFI-Knoll Group "is repayable at any time for any reason on demand by the leading bank in the consortium or by 50 percent of the banks forming the consortium." The failure of any part of the GFI-Knoll Group may entail the calling for repayment of the loan.

Given the consolidated balance sheet of the GFI-Knoll group, as worked out in Sotheby's document, a demand for repayment of the total loan would bring about the collapse of the group unless a vast influx of capital was made available

from new sources. Among the events that could allow lenders to demand repayment according to the loan contracts signed by GFI-Knoll is "any material adverse change in the prospects of Sotheby's." Several such changes are conceivable. One possible contingency, not even mentioned in the document because its aim is to persuade shareholders to hold on to their shares, is a deterioration of trade terms for auction houses in general.

Sotheby's document dwells on "the improvement in the art market," a statement so vaguely expressed as to require footnotes. True, wealthy buyers seem to be much more willing to pay large sums once again. Both Christie's and Sotheby's have been doing brisk business within the last six weeks or so.

On Monday, Sotheby's sold 41 leaves from a 13th-century English manuscript of the Apocalypse illuminated around 1270-80, probably in York, which fetched a total £556,380 (with premiums). Thanks to the mastery scholarship of Sotheby's expert, Christopher de Hamel, an Oxford-trained medievalist, the manuscript was

put into proper perspective. Acquired in France in the late 13th century by a Swiss antiquarian, Daniel Burckhardt Wildt, the 41 leaves, many painted with miniatures on both sides, were hitherto unrecorded. English Gothic manuscripts are rare, making the discovery a sensational one, all the more so as some of the miniatures are of striking beauty. Prices for single leaves varied from £3,791 to £41,800 paid by E. Lubin of New York, presumably on behalf of a museum. Such prices are enormous, compared with what separate leaves from medieval manuscripts usually go for — but low in comparison with prices paid for Middle Eastern illuminated leaves of similar importance.

A few days earlier, another major manuscript was sold for £37,860, a huge amount. With sections dated 1507, 1515 and 1516 it summarizes all the works written by the great Iranian vizier and historian Rashid ad-Din who died in 1318, and includes three of his treatises. The text of the summary is the Persian-language version of the record, the other known manuscript of the same text being the Arabic-language version now in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Again, the successful sale must be credited to Sotheby's expert, Nabil Saidi, in charge of Oriental manuscripts. His cataloging was the first factor that made the large price possible; another was his personal standing with the collecting community. The item went to a Western bibliophile looking for Islamic manuscripts of historic significance matching his Western possessions. He acted largely on the basis of Saidi's recommendation.

Similar records are undoubtedly to be expected in other major sales scheduled at Sotheby's over the next few weeks — two extraordinary 16th-century suits of armor and three French Gothic vases, all from Lord Astor's collection, formerly housed at Haver Castle, the Havemeyer collection of Impressionists; and last but not least, Sadruddin Aga Khan's collection of African art, the largest to come up on the market since the George Ortiz sale in 1979.

This may all look bright and sunny, but what matters, as far as an auction house's prosperity is concerned, is not record prices, but the profit with which it is left. If advertising is costly and the commission low, profits can be next to nil. According to a reliable source, Sotheby's defeated Christie's in the battle over the highly important Sadruddin Aga Khan collection of African art to be sold in London June 27 after very tough negotiations over sale terms — in other words after lowering its overall fee below that of Christie's. Much the same would appear to apply to the Havemeyer Impressionists to be auctioned on May 18 in New York. Such sales yield prestige rather than income.

What is more, not everyone shares Sotheby's views on the bright prospects of the art market at large. How much faith can be put in the Islamic market, cited in the board of directors' document as Sotheby's special target, may be illustrated by the case of a mid-16th century belt buckle sold by Sotheby's on April 20. The ivory piece is Ottoman and was probably made in Istanbul. It first turned up on the market in Portobello Road in London, where it was reportedly offered at £900 to a well-known London dealer. His counteroffer of £600 was rejected. The

ivory buckle was then brought to Sotheby's Islamic Department where, a source said, an estimate of £200-£300 was first made until the expert in charge, Charlotte Chesney, saw it. She put it at £2,000-£4,000. It was finally bought on April 20 by Sheikh Nasser to be exhibited with his collection currently on loan to the Kuwait National Museum.

The London dealer who offered £600 is neither inexperienced nor stupid. His timidity illustrates a professional's lack of confidence in his own market. There are so few private buyers who know what they are doing in this field that almost every transaction is a gamble. In that same sale, a Turkish rug called by Sotheby's carpet expert Jack Frances "a 16th-century Ushak carpet" was described by outside specialists as a hybrid made up from fragments of the field of what had once been a gorgeous 16th-century carpet, and a central rosette and corner quarter rosettes of the 19th-century. The stylistic inconsistency is obvious and so are the wrong proportions of the layout. The department's estimate was £40,000, reflecting the vendor's wishes relayed by Sotheby's rather than its value, which might be put at one-tenth, if that. Luckily for all parties concerned, the wreck was bought in.

Other objects of miserable quality fetched huge prices, while splendid pieces went for hardly any money — not least of all two important Iranian pieces of pottery acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum. Such examples give an ironical ring to Sotheby's board of directors' statement to the effect that "the recent promotion of important sales of Islamic art in London is directed at the market in the Middle East."

It is made yet more ironical by the fact that Sotheby's expert, Chesney, who is respected for her fairness in business and was the company's main agent in the battle it won in this field against Christie's, said that she has resigned as of July 31. If the current management stays, it is equally possible that Saidi, who, with Lord John Kerr, was one of the two architects of Sotheby's successful Middle Eastern manuscript sales, would go too: he has been a harsh critic of Sotheby's managerial policy towards its staff during the current takeover crisis. As for Lord John, he resigned before Easter after nearly 20 years' association with Sotheby's in order to set up a rare book and autograph auction house but, largely also, as all those on the inside ring are aware, because he disagreed with Sotheby's management.

If another six or seven key figures in Sotheby's expert staff should decide to leave, for whatever reasons, it would be enough for the fine balance of conservatism and person-to-person business contacts that makes such a concern viable to be upset. The confidence of outsiders' interest in art, whose good will is the condition for the auction market to prosper, could be lastingly shaken. Christie's leaders, while relishing Sotheby's discomfiture, are too astute not to perceive the dangers to the market as a whole. Their silence is not just good manners. It is a telling indication of their preoccupation. They, more than anybody else, are aware that the long-term prospects of the auction business are anything but firmly assured.

Whatever the outcome of the takeover bid, it has dealt a big kick to the art-dealing anthill.

The Sartre Diaries

By Marilyn August

PARIS — More than 200,000 mourners flooded the streets for Jean-Paul Sartre's funeral here three years ago, so it is not surprising that two recent volumes of the philosopher's private notebooks are already on France's best-seller lists.

Sartre once said "a writer must refuse to let himself be transformed into an institution." By that standard, he failed miserably, turning into the undisputed giant of 20th-century French literature. But "Les Carnets de la Droite de Guerre" (Notebooks from the Phony War) and "Cahiers pour une morale" (Notebooks in Search of Morality), published by Gallimard in early April, paint a more intimate picture of Sartre.

French literary critics, for once in general agreement, have hailed the works for their fresh insight into the man who refused the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1964. "Just as Picasso symbolizes painting, just as Marilyn [Monroe] symbolizes the movies, Jean-Paul Sartre embodies literature," Jean-Pierre Enard wrote in the Socialist daily Le Matin, which ran a series of articles on the previously unpublished material.

"The notebooks begin where his other autobiographical works leave off... Sartre knew that he was not meant to enjoy a life of pleasure and happiness," wrote Claude Jannaud in the conservative daily Le Figaro. "He was an unrelenting moralist, and, contrary to common thought, he always knew exactly what he was talking about."

But for most Sartre admirers, the

432 pages of first-person narrative are merely a prelude to the book to be published this fall: a 1,000-page volume of letters to his faithful companion of 40 years, Simone de Beauvoir.

The two met while philosophy students at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. Although they never married, and maintained separate apartments, theirs was a relationship that remained intact, despite a series of well-publicized love affairs. "We built our relationship on the basis of total sincerity and complete devotion to each other," Sartre wrote. "We sacrificed our petty moods and avoided anything that might have upset a love that was both permanent and directed."

In the notebooks, the first of which Sartre wrote at age 34 in 1939-40 while a prisoner of war, he describes himself as an incurable romantic, hopelessly drawn into love affairs doomed to fail.

In one vignette, Sartre describes a hospital visit to the ailing "Beauvoir" (his nickname for de Beauvoir). Although concerned for her welfare, he cannot help but think about an upcoming rendezvous with someone else.

Sartre describes himself as an uncontrollable gourmand. Placed on a strict diet for health reasons, he wrote that he would often sneak off to have his beloved but forbidden croissants and black espresso coffee before joining de Beauvoir for a second breakfast at La Coupole, their favorite Left Bank bistro.

Sartre once declared the private side of man was not meant to be seen, even posthumously, but critics say his unflinching self-portrait is both touching and rare.

According to Arlette Sartre-Elkaim, Sartre's adopted daughter and editor of the manuscripts, the notebooks portray the life of an ordinary soldier in war-torn France. Sartre wrote nonstop during year in prison, despite a pain and steadily worsening eye condition that eventually led to blindness.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Murals: The Ceramic Continents of Leherb

By Alan Levy
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Diminished in pocket by his monumental venture into faience painting, the Surrealist artist Leherb is standing high in the hands of the Four Continents murals he has painted for the foyer of the University of Vienna's new School of Economics complex. Eight meters (about 26 feet) by eight meters, the murals are made up of about 2,050 ceramic plates, each a little larger than a square foot. For this three-year project, Leherb spent 18 months living and working in Faenza — the city in north Italy that gave its name to the fine variety of highly colored ceramic he used — under conditions recalling those in which Michelangelo created the Sistine ceiling.

Helmut Karl Ivan Leherbauer, born in Vienna 50 years ago, shortened and internationalized his name in 1959 to Leherb. In 1964, the Austrian Minister of Education vetoed a show of work he was preparing as the Austrian entry for the 1964 Venice Biennale on the grounds that it was "pornographic, aggressive and anarchistic," and Leherb packed up his wife and son and left for France, where his work entered fashionable collections (Fellini's in Rome; Saint Laurent's in Paris) and the right museums.

Critics praised the "musicality" of his art: the public was enchanted by his predilection for wearing gorgeous mustaches — with blue

umbrellas, stuffed doves and white mice as accessories.

In the early 1970s, however, Austria began to woo back Leherb. "The businessman's surrealism," the Austrian National Tourist Board commissioned him to paint a set of travel posters, "Four Signals from my Native Land," four striking blue watercolors that are now collectors' items: the most famous a white-wigged boy riding a motorcycle — with headlights proclaiming in English, "I LIKE MOZART."

Then, in 1979, he was commissioned to do the project for the business and financial school that the University of Vienna was planning behind the Franz Josephs-Bahnhof, "to integrate modern art into modern architecture."

Leherb proposed faience, which he had been experimenting with for over 20 years, a medium customarily used for nothing larger than cups or vases. Finished faience is durable and resistant once it has been baked in ovens at 980 degrees centigrade (1796 degrees Fahrenheit), but it is perilously fragile and delicate in the making. "You paint only with powders," Leherb explained, "and you don't see the colors until they're in the oven. It's in the fire that light blue becomes red, gray becomes yellow. And I was sometimes putting three or four or five colors one on top of another. It is a little like alchemy. I created seven new colors that never existed before in faience."

While you're working with these powders, if you touch them with a finger you destroy everything. You have to keep all windows and doors closed — even in the summer of 1982 in Faenza, when it got to 40 degrees (centigrade) outdoors and 10 degrees warmer inside my atelier. In the winter, I had no heating and worked at zero degrees. By trial and error, it took more than 3,000 plates to make the final 2,050.

In Faenza, he started out with skilled assistants but soon learned their way. "They couldn't find their way to my work, so I did it myself. First, when all your life you think small — in terms of cups and saucers — it is very hard suddenly to think big. The other problem was workmanship. They kept saying: 'It's eight meters high. Nobody can see how we've done it, so why not take the easiest way at the top?' And I had to explain to them that the Sistine ceiling is 12 meters high, but Michelangelo painted it wonderfully and perfectly, anyway — for nothing, because nobody can see it." As it turned out, in Vienna, the walls stand two stories high and his work can be viewed at the top of balconies.

His atelier was the stage of an unused theater, and for baking the individual squares, he rented an industrial oven and kept it running all year at the same temperature, for a change of even three degrees would change the colors.

He worked obsessively, 16 hours a day, seven days a week, and crouching on his scaffold at a time, came down with what he calls an "Italian kidney colic," the disease that afflicted Michelangelo in his 30s. His dealers in Rome, Paris and Brussels couldn't get Leherb to concentrate on anything but his Four Continents. In the end, the Austrian Ministry of Culture paid

him 7 million Austrian schillings (about \$500,000) for the project, but 4.5 million schillings went for materials alone.

"Asia," the first of the four murals to be finished, was painted entirely in circles. It shows a Zen Buddhist monk looking inward, and a Japanese woman and a child bringing the East full circle. The child's robes were done in cold gold; gold leaf fired three times.

"Europe" came next — and, for his central symbol, Leherb chose Michelangelo's "David," explaining: "Europe is the smallest continent, but has given the most to the whole world, which is Golgotha." David is represented three times: first, as a Grecian statue, symbolizing his Mediterranean origins; then

in Michelangelo-like marble, and finally humanized by touching the wooden base of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," which, along with Einstein's theory of relativity, Leherb considers the most important idea Europe has given the world.

Africa — which Leherb sees as "a continent of missing communication" symbolized by an old French phone (from his first Paris atelier) with numbers removed and wires cut — is perhaps the most imaginative, its desert connected by oil pipelines from the pyramids at the top to skeletons of starvation at the bottom.

Leherb's America has the most clichés: Jim Morrison, "the American Rimbaud," a fallen angel, with Marilyn Monroe as the face on the TV screen of his guitar; a football

helmet, a Coke bottle, a Colt .45, a Ford ignition, and other artifacts on the junk heap of the consumer civilization; skyscrapers and graffiti ("Leherb was here"). But the most innovative color work is here, too. Leherb had to mix brown, gray, and yellow with three shades of blue just to achieve the conventional Leherb blue.

Writing in the Italian art journal *Arte* Bolaffi, Professor Mario Vigna of the International Academy of Ceramics at the Musée Ariana in Geneva pronounced Leherb's four walls "the greatest work of majolica painting in this century... created with unbelievably scrupulous exactitude, perfect even in the tiniest detail, and absolute mastery of vast dimensions: the conquest of space for faience."



Leherb in front his mural on America.

Edouard Manet: The Significance of Clothing

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "The man the bourgeois imagines as a savage dandy is almost a dandy beyond reproach. This fierce democrat of art is the obedient slave of fashion. Manet-Brummel," said Fantin-Latour, talking about his friend Edouard Manet.

Fashionable in dress and fashionably frivolous and witty in manner, Manet was, nonetheless an independent-minded artist, a man whose dominant value in art was "sincerity." "A result of sincerity," he said, "is that it gives works (of art) a certain character that makes them look like a protest, even though the painter was only concerned with rendering his impression."

Manet, born in 1832, began his career as a painter about 1860 and was productive for about 20 years. He died in 1883, (the same year as Karl Marx), of complications resulting from ataxia, a condition marked by the loss of muscular coordination. Art in that period played the social role that is played today by the cinema, and paintings shown at the Salons received the same minute analysis and emotional response that important movies do today. So it was inevitable that Manet should have been something of a shocker. But he isn't anymore, and the main risk he runs today is that of falling into the dark pit of art history and becoming an object of cultural devotions.

On thing might preserve him from this fate however: the awareness that he is not "perfect," that he produced some paintings like "Ships at Sea — Sunset" that a visitor recently described as "an evocation without a miracle"; some cheap, quasi-fashionable portraits (toward the end of his life); some dreary little flower paintings that command no veneration at all, and paintings like "Rochefort's Escape," which acquires some anachronistic *chic* because Rochefort is the image of Charlie Chaplin, but which is otherwise plodding sketches and uninspired.

Manet was a friend of Baudelaire, he was befriended and defended by Zola and Mallarmé, but his true contemporary, in many respects, was Manet's brother, the junior, by 18 years, that acute observer of *Le Bourgeois* that Manet depicted in so many splendid works of the second half of his career.

When Napoleon III married Eugénie de Montijo, it focused fashionable attention on Spain, and Spain meant a great baggage of fantasies which invisibly followed Eugénie's trunks and hatboxes to Paris: El Greco, Velázquez and Goya, bulls and bullfighters, Spanish dancers, gitanos, and balconies. Spanish pride (*l'air orgueilleux plus fier et moins de que le nôtre*) wrote La Fontaine, "their pride is madder than ours and not as silly." And above all, from the artist's point of view, the defiant paradox of Spanish painting: the treatment of black as a color.

Manet, who only traveled to Spain in 1865, was already reflecting the new Spanish fashion in 1865 when he painted his brother in a Spanish costume (black), and a certain use of black as a color appears in "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" (1865). His visit to the Spanish mu-

seums led to paintings in the manner of Velázquez, ("The Tragic Man" and "The Philosopher"), with figures entirely dressed in black, but it is with his other "Le Déjeuner" (1868), which portrays Leon Leherb, Manet's son by a Dutch woman, that he shows he has really mastered the authoritative power of Spanish black in the treatment of the boy's jacket.

The most mysterious of Manet's works, but also the one which has become an artistic cliché, devoid of content, is "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe," in which a pale-skinned woman sits in nude repose (her clothes lie behind her in disarray), surrounded by two fully dressed men in black (Manet's brothers) while a second woman in a shift wading in an implausible little stream in the background.

The painting shocked the 19th-century viewer for the same reason that it was shocked by Gervex's "Rola," which also shows a nude woman with her clothes a disorderly heap (on the floor of the bedroom, in this case). When the painting was turned down, Degas advised Gervex to delete the clothes and not, as one might have expected, to dress up the nude, the presence of the clothes turned the convention into a woman who had undressed and that, while acceptable in the alcove, was not a thing for public display. We have the same thing in "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe," compounded by the presence of two dressed men.

Going by internal evidence (there is no other), the naked woman is clearly an allusion to the great Western tradition that goes back to the Renaissance, in which the nude is not only a nude, but also a symbolic figure. And she is shown in a conventional "nature" setting (the background is treated without per-

spective, as though it were a photographer's backdrop) in the company of two very unsymbolic, prosaic, indeed "profane," men in everyday dress, who seem to be discussing some mundane problem.

Manet's problem as an artist is apparent in this work, and that problem can be formulated in the question: What is art to deal with if it no longer refers to a "beyond" or another world? The contrast between the symbolic and the factual hence becomes a contrast between the sacred and the profane. That problem has not been resolved since Manet's day; rather, it has been resolved, individually, by artists, often at a staggering cost, but it remains untouched by the thought patterns of society at large.

Manet solved it in his own way by introducing an unprecedented intensity in color in his "realist" scenes, the green and black in the "Balcony," the blue water of "En Bateau." This worked admirably, and shockingly, as long as the conventions of color went to the dignified and murky. Today, of course, the problem is different precisely because we have had Manet, and also Bonnard and Matisse.

This also suggests how one can avoid making Manet or anyone else the object of cultural devotions. It is in the awareness that they are all surviving after one thing — not the representation of the world as it is (who needs that), not the "heightening of consciousness" (although art, in a way, can be an awakening of deadened perception), but a need to express something beyond what the world has to offer: something, which, in the past, found expression in the sacred dimension of the pale white lady of "Le déjeuner sur l'Herbe" unblinkingly signifies.



"Café Concert" (detail).

The show of more than 200 works at the Grand Palais (to Aug. 1) was organized jointly by the Réunion des Musées Nationaux and the Metropolitan Museum of New York where it will appear Sept. 10-Nov. 27.

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30-4-83

Victoria Cross Sold
For Record £110,000

LONDON — A Victoria Cross, Britain's highest military award, sold at auction for a record price of £110,000 (about \$172,000).

The medal, won during World War II by Flight Lieutenant James Nicholson and the only Victoria Cross awarded for the Battle of Britain, was bought by agents for the RAF Battle of Britain Museum in north London.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Brandt, Demas Groups Call for Aid Poor to Enhance World Recovery

NEW YORK — Most economists think a recovery has started in the United States and perhaps in the rest of the industrial North. But in the developing countries of the South, depression and the threat of financial ruin persist.

Does disorder in the South threaten recovery in the North? Yes, says the Brandt Commission, a group of prominent citizens drawn from several countries and headed by the former West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, in its new report, "Common Cause." Yes, repeats the Committee for Development Planning of the United Nations, a group of international economists headed by William G. Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank, in a report released this week under the title "Overcoming International Economic Disorder."

Both groups argue that, if the developed countries do not cooperate with the developing countries, the poor will sink the rich. To rescue the poor, the Brandt report calls for these steps:

- Major new allocations of special drawing rights — international money created by the International Monetary Fund — to the developing countries.
- At least a doubling of IMF quotas.
- Increased borrowings from central banks and from capital markets.
- Enlargement and improvement of emergency borrowing authority through the General Arrangement to Borrow and the Compensatory Financing Facility.

It also urges additional aid through the World Bank, the International Development Association and the Bank for International Settlements.

Would such financial aid to the poor be inflationary? No, the two groups say, not in the present conditions of slack world demand and liquidity shortage. "Taken to its extremes," the Demas report says, "the argument against doing anything for fear of inflation is an argument against economic recovery itself, for it must be hoped that recovery will at least raise commodity prices to more reasonable levels."

But this argument is unlikely to impress the Reagan administration's monetarists, who regard pleas for greater money creation to help the poor as nothing more than Keynesian inflationism revisited.

Demas committee weighed the case for convening a "new Bretton Woods" — an international conference on matters of trade, money and debt, which it saw as inextricably linked. It did see a case for such a conference but decided it would be futile without an extensive exploration of the main issues, such as the exchange rate system and the role of international liquidity.

Demas committee urged the United Nations secretary general to establish a high-level experts from its concerned agencies, particularly the World Bank, the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as independent personalities with extensive experience of the issues involved.

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Computers, Video Games Facing Off

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is becoming harder and harder to tell the difference between video games and home computers.

Manufacturers of both kinds of machines are now angling for the same customers, and they have rushed to make their products more alike. Analysts view the competition, which has become more pronounced in the past month, as a broad, somewhat unexpected change in the confusing contour of the home electronics market.

"This has always been a fast-moving industry," said Clive Smith, an analyst with the Yankee Group in Boston. "But things are moving so fast that companies cannot keep up. What is marketed today may be obsolete in a few months. It is impossible to create a coherent marketing strategy under such conditions."

The competition for the low end of the consumer electronics market has taken two forms. Game manufacturers such as Atari, Mattel and Coleco Industries have begun peddling additional equipment that they say will turn their video games into full-fledged computers. Experts have their doubts, but say the move may lengthen the useful life of the more than 17 million video game units in U.S. homes.

Meanwhile, prices for inexpensive computers, such as those by Texas Instruments and Commodore International, are dropping to about what video game consoles cost. For \$75 to \$200, a consumer can buy a basic computer that will play games — although without some of the advanced graphics available on video game machines — as well as serve some educational functions and figure the family finances.

Computer makers are betting that consumers will sacrifice better game-playing for more serious pursuits. While "home" computers still cannot perform many of the advanced functions of the more expensive "personal" computers, sales of the former jumped to 2.2 million units last year, from 385,000 the year before. Analysts expect about five million units to be sold this year.

While hard evidence is scarce, it appears that many computer sales are being made at the expense of video games, which some analysts believe are approaching market saturation. Shipments of video game cartridges dropped dramatically in the first quarter of 1983, to 16.6 million units from 24 million the previous quarter. The health of the video game industry is generally measured in terms of cartridge sales, while the computer industry pays closer attention to hardware sales.

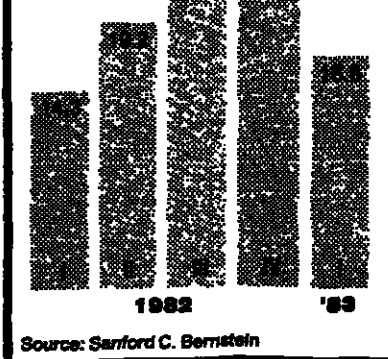
"You are seeing a dramatic transfer to the computer market," said Christopher Kirby, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "A lot of video game systems are sitting on the shelf in the family room."

In an apparent effort to replace video games in the home, Commodore announced a rebate program three weeks ago under which purchasers of the \$400 Commodore 64 can receive \$100 back — if they mail Commodore a used video game or computer.

Video game manufacturers are fighting back. In February, Atari, a division of

Slow Sales Recently For Video Game Cartridges...

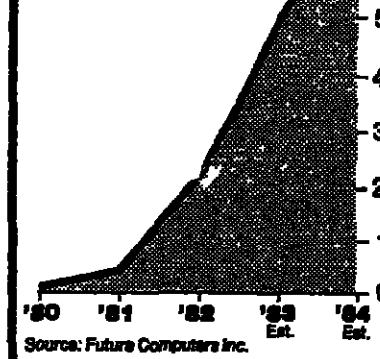
Quarterly shipments, millions of game cartridges



Source: Sanford C. Bernstein

...Pushed Game Makers To Compete With Home Computers

Shipments of home computers that cost \$1,000 or less, in thousands of units



Source: Future Computers Inc.

NYSE Prices Climb to Another Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were at all-time highs at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in active trading despite profit-taking pressures.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated in the early going after climbing 11.12 to a record close of 1,219.52 Thursday, closed up 6.68 to 1,226.20.

The Dow has established new highs 20 times this year. Prior to Friday, it had risen 442.60 points since the bull market began last Aug. 13 and 106.03 during the past three weeks alone.

Advances led declines by a 10-6 margin among the 1,971 issues traded.

Big Board volume was 105.8 million shares, up from the 94,410,000 traded Thursday.

Prices were also higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Fed Reports M-1 Fell \$2 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$2 billion in the week ended April 20, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday. M-1 comprises cash and money in checking accounts.

Analysts had predicted that the Fed would announce a decline in the money supply. The decline, combined with the slower growth of the last few weeks, could eventually lead to lower short-term interest rates as the Fed makes reserves more available to the banking system.

"With slower monetary aggregate growth this month, the Fed may have enough leeway to be more accommodative," economists at Merrill Lynch Government Securities said.

The Fed also reported that U.S. commercial and industrial loans rose \$474 million to \$216.05 billion in the week.

The NYSE has staged an impressive rally over the last three weeks and has consistently defied widespread expectations of a major price correction.

"There has not been a market like this since the early 1960s," Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said.

Some investors took profits midway through Friday's session, and the Dow Jones industrials fell more than 4 points.

But the measure rebounded in afternoon trading, repeating a pattern seen several times in the past few weeks as the rally attracts new buyers, said Larry Wachtel, first vice president of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.

Analysts said the market was being pulled by big institutional investors wanting to get in on this rally before it is too late and traders replacing borrowed shares sold earlier.

The market got a boost early in the day when the government reported that its March index of leading economic indicators rose 1.5 percent following increases of 1.4 percent in February and 3.2 percent in January.

But some traders were nervous about news that federal funds, the rates that banks charge one another for overnight loans, rose to 8 1/8 percent from about 8 percent Thursday.

At Thursday's market close, for example, the price of the 20 stocks totaled \$1,228.80. Divided by 10, the Major Market Index closed at 122.88, up 1.57 on the day, which means the option rose \$157. As with the other options, the strike prices of calls (buy) and puts (sell) will be in \$5 increments below and above the nearest break-even price.

Based on Thursday's close, the strike prices for calls and puts will be \$115, \$120, \$125 and \$130. The cost of the option is known as the premium. The Major Market Index options will be settled in cash when they expire, with "delivery months" set for July, October, January and April, but only the July, October and January will be traded initially.

"Trading the MMI at current prices is similar to trading an option on a \$120 stock," said Nathan Most, Amex vice president. "The premium for each call and put will be determined during continuous trading and, as with other options, it will be based on the prospects of 'the stock' as well as the time remaining before expiration of the put or call option."

Essentially, those who think the market will decline would buy puts, while those who hold otherwise would buy calls.

The Major Market Index options include the following stocks: American Express; American Telephone & Telegraph; Coca-Cola; Dow Chemical; Du Pont; Eastman Kodak; Exxon; General Electric; General Motors; IBM; International Paper; Johnson & Johnson; Merck; Minnesota Mining; Mobil; Philip Morris; Procter & Gamble; Sears, Roebuck; Standard Oil of California; and U.S. Steel.

Of these 20 blue chips, only five are not in the Dow Jones average: Coca-Cola; Dow Chemical; Johnson & Johnson; Mobil; and Philip Morris.

4 U.S. Airlines Have Losses of \$164.8 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Losses among major U.S. airlines continued to increase in the first three months of 1983 as a result of the steep ticket discounting that has eroded profit margins for the past two years.

While the magnitude of the March quarter loss is most disappointing, it was not unexpected in view of the unprecedented and almost suicidal fare wars waged in virtually every major market throughout the quarter, said Robert Oppenlander, Delta Air Lines' senior vice president-finance.

"Indicative of the uncontrolled and deeply discounted level of fares during the quarter was that a very strong 21 percent traffic growth produced passenger revenue growth of only 2.5 percent," he said.

Delta, based in Atlanta, was one of four U.S. airlines on Thursday to announce quarterly losses totaling \$164.8 million. Eastern Airlines announced earlier in the week that its first-quarter loss expanded to \$60.7 million from \$51.4 million a year earlier.

Delta, based in Atlanta, said the loss during its fiscal third quarter widened to \$39.5 million from \$18.4 million a year earlier. Operating revenue rose 3 percent to \$904.8 million. Delta's fiscal year runs from July to June.

For the first nine months of its fiscal year, Delta lost \$61.2 million, compared with a \$2.5 million loss in the same period last year. Nine-month operating revenue edged up to \$2.68 billion from \$2.67 billion.

Northwest Airlines said its shortfalls widened from the first quarter of 1982, but U.S. parent of United Airlines and Air Florida System said their losses narrowed from a year earlier.

U.S. Airlines lost \$164.8 million compared with a \$129.3 million loss a year earlier. Revenue edged up to \$1.24 billion from \$1.20 billion. United Airlines itself lost \$94.5 million in the first quarter, compared with a \$129.7 million loss a year earlier.

United Airlines, UAL, owns Western Hotels, the Mauna Kea Properties Hawaii resort group and GAB Services.

Richard Ferris, chairman of the Chicago-based UAL, said first-quarter operating revenue rose 3 percent to \$1.23 billion. Operating expenses also rose 3 percent, to \$1.34 billion, he said.

Minneapolis-based Northwest said its first-quarter loss widened to \$20.9 million from \$17.9 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to \$451.9 million from \$415.4 million.

"While we echo a tired theme, it is correct to say that fare wars dominated domestic markets centering most notably on the widespread 999 (transcontinental) fare which served to depress our domestic passenger yield by more than 5 percent in the quarter," said M.J. Lapensky, Northwest's president.

"We believe that the pricing dilemma will be solved only by a strong upswing in the traffic which in turn will come on improved economic conditions in the country," Mr. Lapensky said, adding "there is now appearing some tendency toward stability in fares."

Air Florida, headquartered in Miami, said its first-quarter loss narrowed to \$11 million from \$14.7 million a year earlier. Revenue fell 29 percent to \$53.7 million.

But Air Florida, which is undergoing a restructuring program and laying off staff to cut its costs, said its latest net loss included a loss of \$2.6 million on the disposition of four aircraft, and that its operating loss was \$3.5 million compared with an operating loss of \$8.7 million a year earlier.

"While the results for the first quarter are not satisfactory, they clearly reflect the substantial progress that has been made in restructuring the company and returning it to financial health," Donald Lloyd-Jones, the airline's chairman, said. He said the airline had an operating profit in March for the first time in 20 months.

Key U.S. Index Rose Strongly During March

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The government's index of leading economic indicators climbed 1.5 percent in March, stronger growth than in February and the seventh increase in a row, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The composite index was helped most by an increase in raw materials prices, suggesting demand continues to improve as the U.S. economy recovers from recession.

Seven of 11 indicators contributed to the improvement, a unexpectedly broad-based gain that encouraged economists searching for underlying economic strength.

An accompanying index of coincident indicators also went up, its second improvement in three months, confirming the current economy is doing what the leading indicators have been promising would happen.

"That seems to mean everything has turned around," said Larry Moraw, a spokesman for the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Eleven of the 12 leading indicators seemed to have passed their low point, he said, adding that no single indicator was dominating the results.

The widespread gains in March for both the leading and coincident indicators were far more reliable signs that the economy has shifted into a recovery path.

Most analysts do not expect a vigorous recovery but the turnaround under way at least appears to be sustainable and no longer so vulnerable to short-term setbacks.

In February the index went up 1.4 percent. January's index surged by a revised 3.2 percent.

"Based on past experience the recent strength in the leading index foreshadows further advances in key economic series such as employment, production, income and business sales," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said.

The report fell short in one important way, according to an economist for a leading manufacturing group. "The most unwelcome development is that new orders for manufactured goods," L. Gordon Richards said, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Richards said, "the leading indicators continue to point to a recovery in 1983."

Nearly as big a contributor to the index increase as raw materials prices was a lengthening of the average workweek, the department said.

Also improving were the pace of deliveries, the formation of new

U.S. Says Deficit Wider in March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$3.63 billion in March from a deficit of \$3.58 billion in February, the Commerce Department said Friday. In March 1982, the deficit was \$2.43 billion.

Last month's performance reflects a decline in the prices of oil imports and rebounding trade with Mexico. The department said imports increased 2.4 percent to \$2.4 billion while exports also increased — 2.6 percent to \$16.8 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit is running 16.8 percent ahead of the 1982 level, less of an increase than analysts in and out of government predicted. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday that the deficit would total \$58 billion in 1983, not the \$60 billion to \$70-billion deficit he had initially projected.

His forecast is in keeping with expectations by department trade analysts. David Lund, department trade analyst, said the deficit may reach only the "high 50s," far short of the department's original forecast of a deficit that could reach \$80 billion.

businesses, orders for factory equipment, stock prices and the money supply.

Negative indicators for the month were a slight increase in new claims for unemployment benefits, a decline in new orders for consumer goods, a slight drop in building permits and a small increase in interest rates.

Analysts were particularly encouraged by the 0.7-percent March increase in the coincident indicators, which are three series of figures that measure the most basic foundations of the economy.

Industrial production, personal income and overall employment climbed in March.

Although the leading indicators climbed 10 times in the previous 12 months, most of the earlier improvements were unconvincing, based mostly on stock prices or money supply figures.

Markets Closed

Stock and foreign exchange markets in Japan were closed Friday for a holiday.

How Long for \$1 Copper and \$600 Gold? and a \$6 Prospect that could Climb to as High as \$24

Since copper was in the 50-cent range IOG researchers have been predicting the next resurgence in industrial demand would send its price to new high ground above the old \$1.43 peak of 38 months ago. Now the deflationary panic which started during the OPEC oil-price shock of late February has eroded industrial demand, forcing market speculators to pick up enough additional supply in the mid- to low-70s that our initial objective for the metal has moved up to \$1. Gold can be expected to follow because the future-bulge will look inflationary to observers failing to realize that the red metal will have to be at least \$1.20 before new production is planned by operators whose development efforts have been thwarted for years by excessive credit stringency. Now a new copper/gold/basis metals orebody has been delineated near Sudbury, northern Ontario, by Noranda Exploration Co. on the New York and Toronto exchanges. After earliest IOG fund purchases were made near \$3, the stock has indicated by breaking out through \$6 that its next target could be above \$24. Tests now underway will establish whether the orebody extends onto adjacent ground of a Vanadium specimen which we've traded from below \$1 to above \$7. Charts in the newest Equity Growth report from IOG show why we see \$1 as copper's next stop with gold moving to \$600 and emerging explorers and developers multiplying options. Phone, telex or return the coupon for complimentary copies.

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Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52w	High	Low	Close	Change
30	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
31	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
32	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
33	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
34	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
35	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
36	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
37	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
38	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
39	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
40	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
41	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
42	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
43	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
44	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
45	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
46	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
47	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
48	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
49	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
50	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
51	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
52	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
53	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
54	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
55	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
56	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
57	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
58	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
59	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
60	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
61	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
62	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
63	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
64	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
65	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
66	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
67	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
68	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
69	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
70	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
71	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
72	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
73	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
74	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
75	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
76	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
77	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
78	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
79	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
80	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
81	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
82	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
83	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
84	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
85	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
86	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
87	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
88	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
89	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
90	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
91	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
92	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
93	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
94	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
95	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
96	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
97	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
98	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
99	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
100	1.14	1.14	AAV	0.00	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14

Caffeine-Free Coke Stimulates Industry

By Thomas J. Luck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coca-Cola, in a move that promises to beat up the already intense competition in the soft drink business, has announced that it would begin offering caffeine-free varieties of its three leading brands of soda: Coke, Diet Coke and Tab.

The widely expected announcement came Thursday — a year after Seven-Up Co. stirred up the industry with an advertising campaign that promoted its biggest-selling drink, 7-Up, as healthier than cola because it has no caffeine.

Since then, Seven-Up has begun distributing Like, a caffeine-free cola. However, Like is not available in half the country. PepsiCo, the second-leading soft drink maker after Coca-Cola, followed Like with Pepsi-Free, another soda without caffeine that is available in both sugar-sweetened and artificially sweetened varieties.

With Coca-Cola's entry into the caffeine-free cola market, all three of the largest U.S. soft drink companies now offer products aimed at special market segments. Their customers may select soft drinks with sugar and caffeine, sugar without caffeine, no sugar with caffeine, or what now amounts to the most austere of soda pops: a drink containing no sugar and no caffeine.

Brian G. Dyson, the president of Coca-Cola USA, the company's domestic unit, said that colas without caffeine now account for 8 percent of the total soft drink sales in this country. He estimated that the market would double by the end of

1984, and that the new Coke and Tab offerings would command a 50 percent share.

But there are questions about why Coca-Cola, which has long sold Sprite and other non-cola, caffeine-free brands, took so long to enter the caffeine-free cola market.

"They are late in coming, and they may have trouble catching Pepsi," said Joseph J. Doyle, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham, Pepsi-Free is the largest-selling caffeine-free cola.

Edward W. Frantel, president of Seven-Up, a subsidiary of Philip Morris, said that "when we opened the no-caffeine market, it was just a question of time before others would follow." He added that "now there's a long line."

Last year, Americans consumed soda worth a wholesale value of \$2.1 billion, according to Mr. Doyle. He estimated that soda consumption would increase 3.5 percent this year.

The addition of Coca-Cola's new caffeine-free products will do little to expand the market, he said. "What we will see is a lot of cannibalization, with the three superpowers fighting to grab each other's market share," he said.

Coca-Cola and PepsiCo have focused a large part of their public relations efforts on the independent bottling companies that pack and distribute soft drinks under a variety of brand names.

On Thursday Mr. Frantel said that Seven-Up continues to have difficulties convincing bottlers in some areas to distribute its new Like product because of intense competition for the bottlers' services.

Penney Plans to Buy Bank in Delaware

WILMINGTON, Delaware — J.C. Penney Co., the third largest U.S. retailer, has announced that it will buy First National Bank of Harrington (Delaware).

"We have been studying the feasibility of acquiring a bank for over a year," Thomas J. Lyons, executive vice president of J.C. Penney, said Thursday. "The acquisition of the First National Bank of Harrington will give us the flexibility to add banking products and services to the complement of financial services currently offered by J.C. Penney."

Swedish Exchange Closes to Expand

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Stock Exchange closed Friday for six days to expand its facilities after the recent record trading.

Dealers said the computerized securities registration center of the exchange had been unable to cope with the unusual volume of trade. And a new computer would be installed. Foreign buying of Swedish shares was one billion kroner (\$133 million) in the first quarter of 1983 compared with 150 million kroner in the same period last year.

Home Computer Makers Battle Video-Game Firms

(Continued from Page 9)

Lifeboat Associates, a New York software house, "A computer is something that requires a lot more customer support, and I don't think that the people who have

been selling video games are ready to provide that support."

Ready or not, quarterly sales underscore the urgency many makers of video games feel. Warner had a fourth-quarter loss of \$18.9 million, and said its consumer electronics operations — almost solely Atari — lost nearly \$45.6 million. Mattel reported that for the quarter ended Jan. 29 it lost \$20.2 million, against earnings of \$16.7 million in the 1982 quarter.

Coleco, in contrast, performed strongly, with earnings of \$16.2 million in the quarter.

Inexpensive computers such as Commodore's VIC-20 and Texas Instruments' 99-4A already sell for less than many video games. With a new rebate program, Atari has made the price of its most expensive video game unit lower than that of its least expensive computer.

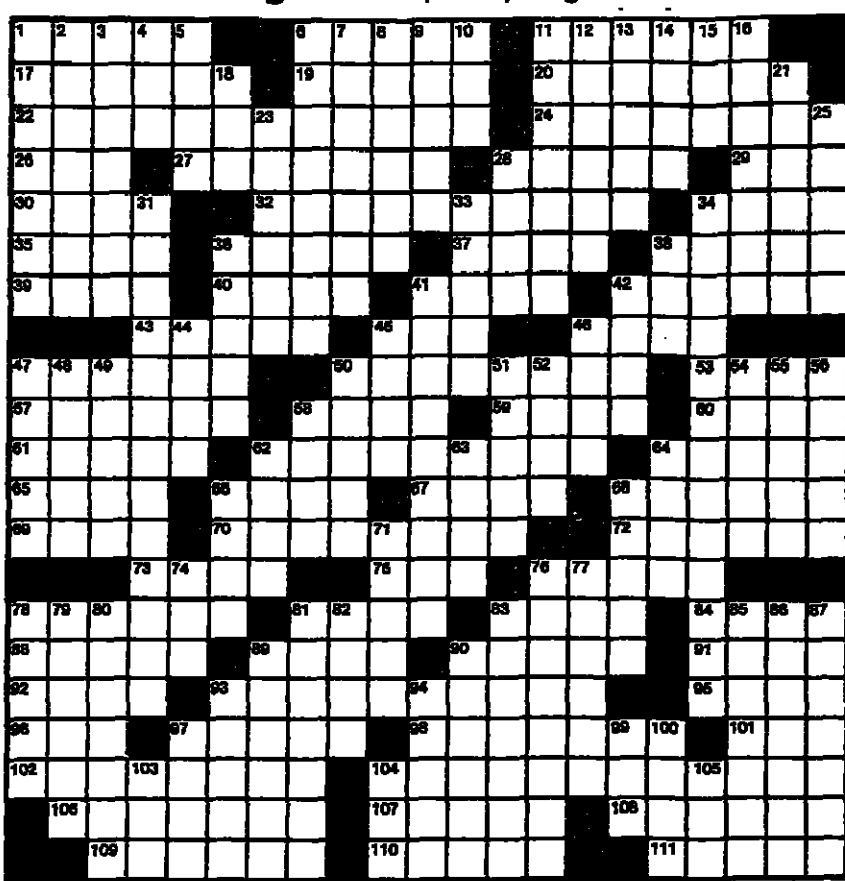
Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 29

Banks		Yield		Price	
1st Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
2nd Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
3rd Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
4th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
5th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
6th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
7th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
8th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
9th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
10th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
11th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
12th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
13th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
14th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
15th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
16th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
17th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
18th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
19th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
20th Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
21st Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
22nd Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
23rd Nat'l Bank of N.Y.	11 1/2	100.00	11 1/2	100.00	100.00
24th Nat'l					

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Missing Links By Mary Virginia Orna



ACROSS

1 Not — (medium)
6 Reporter's cup
11 One who frankly admits
17 Nitrates-shipping city in Peru
20 Slow ballet dances
22 Unconventional Broadway hit: 1938-47
24 Lampoon
26 Suffr with press or fall
27 Infatuated
28 Fools
29 Word with play or pig
30 Riddle-riddle
32 Uncoordinated flag-bearers
34 "Pie, I'm!"
35 Gershwin biographer
36 Skin layer
37 Empty
38 Elbow
39 Feudal slave
40 City on the Okla.
41 John Irving here
42 Frank
43 Roman household gods

DOWN

16 Trace
18 Physics unit
21 "... the ravel'd — of care"
23 Model's concern
25 Register
31 Poem about a place farther away
33 Shaped like some leaves
34 Playwright not to boot
36 "The agony of de fees"
38 — Huon, 1906
40 Derby winner

ACROSS

45 Stake
46 Henry VIII's last wife
47 Neoteric
50 Ibo, for one
53 Vespid
57 Portuguese islands
58 Evanesce
59 Crocus, e.g.
60 Greek pitcher
61 Sculpture piece
62 Unexceptional English satirist
64 Arose
65 Star in Pegasus
66 Waleis is one
67 Sedition
68 Smelling like overripe apples
69 Lucy's Ricky
70 Used cars, sometimes
72 Words off
73 Part of Q.E.F.
75 Period
76 Petruchio, for
78 Doorframe
81 Rive on the wing
83 A Gardner

DOWN

41 Novelist having no alternative
42 Marjane
43 Comb. form
45 Soprano Sayao
46 Brace
47 Beat at chess
48 Aura pura
49 Nereids' mother
50 Identified
51 Gets one's goat
52 Bacteria
54 Revise
55 Emulate Old
56 Faithful
58 Famed diarist
59 F. D. R. pet
62 Kind

DOWN

83 Pre-Pasch period
84 Yield
85 Sch. adjuncts
86 Bacteria
88 Hudson
89 Contemporary
90 Markova
91 Spirit of Islam
92 Catchall abbr.
93 Earl — Biggers
94 So, in Spain
95 Banker's
96 Defendants, to Darrow

DOWN

83 Pre-Pasch period
84 Yield
85 Sch. adjuncts
86 Bacteria
88 Hudson
89 Contemporary
90 Markova
91 Spirit of Islam
92 Catchall abbr.
93 Earl — Biggers
94 So, in Spain
95 Banker's
96 Defendants, to Darrow

DOWN

87 "Man is ... a rope over ..."
88 Nietzsche
89 Rock
90 Riyadh residents
93 Large gamut
94 Exams for aspirants
95 Defendants, to Darrow

PIPER AT THE GATES OF DAWN

The Wisdom of Children's Literature

By Jonathan Cott

327 pp. Illustrated. \$19.95.

Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE question one finally has to ask is, did Jonathan Cott really have a sound reason for writing "Piper at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature?"

Certainly he had a reason. As Cott, who is a poet and editor of widely varied interests, recounts in his introduction: in the late 1960s he reached a point where he had overdone on academia and found himself "wandering aimlessly around the streets of London with a bad case of acedia, staring, as if color-blind, at red traffic lights turned to green, to red, to green."

A friend intervened by giving him a copy of the fairy tales of George MacDonald. One story led to another and Cott discovered the restorative powers of children's literature. By and by, he read enough to put himself in touch with his past. So, almost as if to pay a debt, he set about to write this volume.

But whether or not this was a sound reason for writing a book is another question entirely. For

BOOKS

while "Piper at the Gates of Dawn" is filled with curiosities, what seems most prominently on display in its pages is not the authors it treats or any of their books, but rather the phenomenon of Cott's immersion in his subject. It's a little as if he were celebrating his celebration of children's books.

One has to admit that his reading has prepared him well to write a book on literature. In his 10-page introduction alone, he manages to cite the Gnostics, Carl Jung, Bruno Bettelheim, Herbert Marcuse, Alison Lurie, Elie Wiesel, the Jungian psychologist Marie-Louise von Franz, the critic Helen Vendler, Percy Shelley, Marcel Proust, Jean Cocteau, the psychologist Ernest Schachtel, William Wordsworth, the French philosopher Gaston Bachelard, Arthur Rimbaud, Northrop Frye, the psychologist Mary Alice White, the psychologist Howard Gardner, the psychologist Jan H. van den Berg, Stephen Jay Gould, C.S. Lewis and William Blake, not to mention various and sundry authors of children's books.

In preparing to write the seven chapters of "Piper" — which cover Theodor Geisel (Dr. Seuss), Maurice Sendak, William Steig, Astrid Lindgren, Chinua Achebe, P.L. Travers, and Iona and Peter Opie — Cott immersed himself so thoroughly that in some cases he came to know more about their work than his subjects did. In a typical

exchange, Cott will make a point, citing appropriate collateral evidence, of the subject will express surprise that he (or she) hadn't thought of that — how perfectly marvelous of you, Jonathan! — and the interview will lapse into a dance of mutual admiration.

But I'm not at all certain what it all adds up to. One has to concede that out of the various interviews some lively portraits do emerge, particularly of Theodor Geisel, Maurice Sendak and P.L. Travers. One also has to admit that some amusing vignettes get dropped along the way. Theodor Geisel remarks that "The Cat in the Hat" is a revolt against authority, but it's ameliorated by the fact that the Cat cleans everything up at the end. It's revolutionary in that it goes as far as Kerenski and then stops. It doesn't go quite as far as Lenin.

Maurice Sendak observes that what he draws "seems very obviously Freudian, as if coming out of my own analysis." He adds: "People fear that analysis will castrate and dry up artists, but it's just the contrary, in my opinion: it gives wonderful clues and cues as to what you're doing." And William Steig reflects amusingly on how once, without malice or awareness of its implications, he represented two policemen as pigs in one of his books and got a strong reaction from the Illinois Police Association.

And finally there is the presence of the author's quivering ego in these pages. In a typical exchange, Peter Opie, the specialist in children's folklore, asks Cott if he wants anything on his bread. The quoted dialogue continues:

"Jonathan: Actually, I like it plain."

"Peter: How interesting, yes!"

"Jonathan: You must always ask if you're missing something."

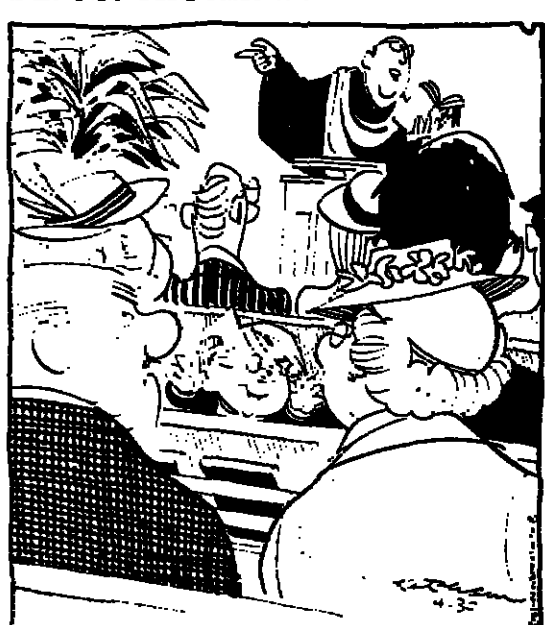
"Peter: Yes, that's right."

"Jonathan: ... because I don't think, and B, we just go along with our own habits. But we really are kindred spirits, Jonathan, if you don't mind my complimenting you to your face, which one shouldn't do."

Whether Mrs. Opie is right about that or not, one certainly oughtn't to quote people complimenting you to your face, especially if the passage in which they do so really makes no other point. But then perhaps it was this sort of encounter that helped Cott recover from his "acedia." In any case, one hopes he feels better now.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt wrote this review for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHY DO THEY KEEP HARKING ON THAT SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN'S STUFF?

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	14	10	Bangkok	26	22
Antwerp	13	9	Beijing	17	13
Berlin	12	8	Bombay	28	24
Birmingham	11	7	Calcutta	29	25
Boston	10	6	Chengdu	18	14
Buenos Aires	11	7	Colon	26	22
Cardiff	10	6	Hankow	18	14
Chicago	11	7	Harbin	18	14
Copenhagen	10	6	Hong Kong	26	22
Dublin	10	6	Kobe	18	14
Edinburgh	10	6	Manila	26	22
Frankfurt	11	7	Medan	26	22
Geneva	11	7	Osaka	18	14
Helsinki	10	6	Shanghai	18	14
Istanbul	11	7	Singapore	26	22
Los Angeles	11	7	Taipei	26	22
London	10	6	Tokyo	18	14
Madrid	11	7			
Moscow	10	6			
Munich	11	7			
Nice	11	7			
Osaka	11	7			
Paris	11	7			
Prague	10	6			
Rome	11	7			
San Francisco	11	7			
Seattle	10	6			
Sofia	10	6			
Stockholm	10	6			
Switzerland	10	6			
Taipei	11	7			
Tokyo	11	7			
Washington	11	7			
Yokohama	11	7			

— (clouds) 10-15; (f) 16-20; (m) 21-25; (v) 26-30; (h) 31-35; (a) 36-40; (b) 41-45; (c) 46-50; (d) 51-55; (e) 56-60; (f) 61-65; (g) 66-70; (h) 71-75; (i) 76-80; (j) 81-85; (k) 86-90; (l) 91-95; (m) 96-100; (n) 101-105; (o) 106-110; (p) 111-115; (q) 116-120; (r) 121-125; (s) 126-130; (t) 131-135; (u) 136-140; (v) 141-145; (w) 146-150; (x) 151-155; (y) 156-160; (z) 161-165; (aa) 166-170; (ab) 171-175; (ac) 176-180; (ad) 181-185; (ae) 186-190; (af) 191-195; (ag) 196-200; (ah) 201-205; (ai) 206-210; (aj) 211-215; (ak) 216-220; (al) 221-225; (am) 226-230; (an) 231-235; (ao) 236-240; (ap) 241-245; (aq) 246-250; (ar) 251-255; (as) 256-260; (at) 261-265; (au) 266-270; (av) 271-275; (aw) 276-280; (ax) 281-285; (ay) 286-290; (az) 291-295; (ba) 296-300; (bb) 301-305; (bc) 306-310; (bd) 311-315; (be) 316-320; (bf) 321-325; (bg) 326-330; (bh) 331-335; (bi) 336-340; (bj) 341-345; (bk) 346-350; (bl) 351-355; (bm) 356-360; (bn) 361-365; (bo) 366-370; (bp) 371-375; (bq) 376-380; (br) 381-385; (bs) 386-390; (bt) 391-395; (bu) 396-400; (bv) 401-405; (bw) 406-410; (bx) 411-415; (by) 416-420; (bz) 421-425; (ca) 426-430; (cb) 431-435; (cc) 436-440; (cd) 441-445; (ce) 446-450; (cf) 451-455; (cg) 456-460; (ch) 461-465; (ci) 466-470; (cj) 471-475; (ck) 476-480; (cl) 481-485; (cm) 486-490; (cn) 491-495; (co) 496-500; (cp) 501-505; (cq) 506-510; (cr) 511-515; (cs) 516-520; (ct) 521-525; (cu) 526-530; (cv) 531-535; (cw) 536-540; (cx) 541-545; (cy) 546-550; (cz) 551-555; (da) 556-560; (db) 561-565; (dc) 566-570; (dd) 571-575; (de) 576-580; (df) 581-585; (dg) 586-590; (dh) 591-595; (di) 596-600; (dj) 601-605; (dk) 606-610; (dl) 611-615; (dm) 616-620; (dn) 621-625; (do) 626-630; (dp) 631-635; (dq) 636-640; (dr) 641-645; (ds) 646-650; (dt) 651-655; (du) 656-660; (dv) 661-665; (dw) 666-670; (dx) 671-675; (dy) 676-680; (dz) 681-685; (ea) 686-690; (eb) 691-695; (ec) 696-700; (ed) 701-705; (ee) 706-710; (ef) 711-715; (eg) 716-720; (eh) 721-725; (ei) 726-730; (ej) 731-735; (ek) 736-740; (el) 741-745; (em) 746-750; (en) 751-755; (eo) 756-760; (ep) 761-765; (eq) 766-770; (er) 771-775; (es) 776-780; (et) 781-785; (eu) 786-790; (ev) 791-795; (ew) 796-800; (ex) 801-805; (ey) 806-810; (ez) 811-815; (fa) 816-820; (fb) 821-825; (fc) 826-830; (fd) 831-835; (fe) 836-840; (ff) 841-845; (fg) 846-850; (fh) 851-855; (fi) 856-860; (fj) 861-865; (fk) 866-870; (fl) 871-875; (fm) 876-880; (fn) 881-885; (fo) 886-890; (fp) 891-895; (fq) 896-900; (fr) 901-905; (fs) 906-910; (ft) 911-915; (fu) 916-920; (fv) 921-925; (fw) 926-930; (fx) 931-935; (fy) 936-940; (fz) 941-945; (ga) 946-950; (gb) 951-955; (gc) 956-960; (gd) 961-965; (ge) 966-970; (gf) 971-975; (gg) 976-980; (gh) 981-985; (gi) 986-990; (gj) 991-995; (gk) 996-1000; (gl) 1001-1005; (gm) 1006-1010; (gn) 1011-1015; (go) 1016-1020; (gp) 1021-1025; (gq) 1026-1030; (gr) 1031-1035; (gs) 1036-1040; (gt) 1041-1045; (gu) 1046-1050; (gv) 1051-1055; (gw) 1056-1060; (gx) 1061-1065; (gy) 1066-1070; (gz) 1071-1075; (ha) 1076-1080; (hb) 1081-1085; (hc) 1086-1090; (hd) 1091-1095; (he) 1096-1100; (hf) 1101-1105; (hg) 1106-1110; (hh) 1111-1115; (hi) 1116-1120; (hj) 1121-1125; (hk) 1126-1130; (hl) 1131-1135; (hm) 1136-1140; (hn) 1141-1145; (ho) 1146-1150; (hp) 1151-1155; (hq) 1156-1160; (hr) 1161-1165; (hs) 1166-1170; (ht) 1171-1175; (hu) 1176-1180; (hv) 1181-1185; (hw) 1186-1190; (hx) 1191-1195; (hy) 1196-1200; (hz) 1201-1205; (ia) 1206-1210; (ib) 1211-1215; (ic) 1216-1220; (id) 1221-1225; (ie) 1226-1230; (if) 1231-1235; (ig) 1236-1240; (ih) 1241-1245; (ii) 1246-1250; (ij) 1251-1255; (ik) 1256-1260; (il) 1261-1265; (im) 1266-1270; (in) 1271-1275; (io) 1276-1280; (ip) 1281-1285; (iq) 1286-1290; (ir) 1291-1295; (is) 1296-1300; (it) 1301-1305; (iu) 1306-1310; (iv) 1311-1315; (iw) 1316-1320; (ix) 1321-1325; (iy) 1326-1330; (iz) 1331-1335; (ja) 1336-1340; (jb) 1341-1345; (jc) 1346-1350; (jd) 1351-1355; (je) 1356-1360; (jf) 1361-1365; (jg) 1366-1370; (jh) 1371-1375; (ji) 1376-1380; (jj) 1381-1385; (jk) 1386-1390; (jl) 1391-1395; (jm) 1396-1400; (jn) 1401-1405; (jo) 1406-1410; (jp) 1411-1415; (jq) 1416-1420; (jr) 1421-1425; (js) 1426-1430; (jt) 1431-1435; (ju) 1436-1440; (jv) 1441-1445; (jw) 1446-1450; (jx) 1451-1455; (jy) 1456-1460; (jz) 1461-1465; (ka) 1466-1470; (kb) 1471-1475; (kc) 1476-1480; (kd) 1481-1485; (ke) 1486-1490; (kf) 1491-1495; (kg) 1496-1500; (kh) 1501-1505; (ki) 1506-1510; (kj) 1511-1515; (kk) 1516-1520; (kl) 1521-1525; (km) 1526-1530; (kn) 1531-1535; (ko) 1536-1540; (kp) 1541-1545; (kq) 1546-1550; (kr) 1551-1555; (ks) 1556-1560; (kt) 1561-1565; (ku) 1566-1570; (kv) 1571-1575; (kw) 1576-1580; (kx) 1581-1585; (ky) 1586-1590; (kz) 1591-1595; (la) 1596-1600; (lb) 1601-1605; (lc) 1606-1610; (ld) 1611-1615; (le) 1616-1620; (lf) 1621-1625; (lg) 1626-1630; (lh) 1631-1635; (li) 1636-1640; (lj) 1641-1645; (lk) 1646-1650; (ll) 1651-1655; (lm) 1656-1660; (ln) 1661-1665; (lo) 1666-1670; (lp) 1671-1675; (lq) 1676-1680; (lr) 1681-1685; (ls) 1686-1690; (lt) 1691-1695; (lu) 1696-1700; (lv) 1701-1705; (lw) 1706-1710; (lx) 1711-1715; (ly) 1716-1720; (lz) 1721-1725; (ma) 1726-1730; (mb) 1731-1735; (mc) 1736-1740; (md) 1741-1745; (me) 1746-1750; (mf) 1751-1755; (mg) 1756-1760; (mh) 1761-1765; (mi) 1766-1770; (mj) 1771-1775; (mk) 1776-1780; (ml) 1781-1785; (mn) 1786-1790; (mo) 1791-1795; (mp) 1796-1800; (mq) 1801-1805; (mr) 1806-1810; (ms) 1811-1815; (mt) 1816-1820; (mu) 1821-1825; (mv) 1826-1830; (mw) 1831-1835; (mx) 1836-1840; (my) 1841-1845; (mz) 1846-1850; (na) 1851-1855; (nb) 1856-1860; (nc) 1861-1865; (nd) 1866-1870; (ne) 1871-1875; (nf) 1876-1880; (ng) 1881-1885; (nh) 1886-1890; (ni) 1891-1895; (nj) 1896-1900; (nk) 1901-1905; (nl) 1906-1910; (nm) 1911-1915; (no) 1916-1920; (np) 1921-1925; (nq) 1926-1930; (nr) 1931-1935; (ns) 1936-1940; (nt) 1941-1945; (nu) 1946-1950; (nv) 1951-1955; (nw) 1956-1960; (nx) 1961-1965; (ny) 1966-1970; (nz) 1971-1975; (oa) 1976-1980; (ob) 1981-1985; (oc) 1986-1990; (od) 1991-1995; (oe) 1996-2000; (of) 2001-2005; (og) 2006-2010; (oh) 2011-2015; (oi) 2016-2020; (oj) 2021-2025; (ok) 2026-2030; (ol) 2031-2035; (om) 2036-2040; (on) 2041-2045; (oo) 2046-2050; (op) 2051-2055; (oq) 2056-2060; (or) 2061-2065; (os) 2066-2070; (ot) 2071-2075; (ou) 2076-2080; (ov) 2081-2085; (ow) 2086-2090; (ox) 2091-2095; (oy) 2096-2100; (oz) 2101-2105; (pa) 2106-2110; (pb) 2111-2115; (pc) 2116-2120; (pd) 2121-2125; (pe) 2126-2130; (pf) 2131-2135; (pg) 2136-2140; (ph) 2141-2145; (pi) 2146-2150; (pj) 2151-2155; (pk) 2156-2160; (pl) 2161-2165; (pm) 2166-2170; (pn) 2171-2175; (po) 2176-2180; (pp) 2181-2185; (pq) 2186-2190; (pr) 2191-2195; (ps) 2196-2200; (pt) 2201-2205; (pu) 2206-2210; (pv) 2211-2215; (pw) 2216-2220; (px) 2221-2225; (py) 2226-2230; (pz) 2231-2235; (qa) 2236-2240; (qb) 2241-2245; (qc) 2246-2250; (qd) 2251-2255; (qe) 2256-2260; (qf) 2261-2265; (qg) 2266-2270; (qh) 2271-2275; (qi) 2276-2280; (qj) 2281-2285; (qk) 2286-2290; (ql) 2291-2295; (qm) 2296-2300; (qn) 2301-2305; (qo) 2306-2310; (qp) 2311-2315; (qq) 2316-2320; (qr) 2321-2325; (qs) 2326-2330; (qt) 2331-2335; (qu) 2336-2340; (qv) 2341-2345; (qw) 2346-2350; (qx) 2351-2355; (qy) 2356-2360; (qz) 2361-2365; (ra) 2366-2370; (rb) 2371-2375; (rc) 2376-2380; (rd) 2381-2385; (re) 2386-2390; (rf) 2391-2395; (rg) 2396-2400; (rh) 2401-2405; (ri) 2406-2410; (rj) 2411-2415; (rk) 2416-2420; (rl) 2421-2425; (rm) 2426-2430; (rn) 2431-2435; (ro) 2436-2440; (rp) 2441-2445; (rq) 2446-2450; (rr) 2451-2455; (rs) 2456-2460; (rt) 2461-2465; (ru) 2466-2470; (rv) 2471-2475; (rw) 2476-2480; (rx) 2481-2485; (ry) 2486-2490; (rz) 2491-2495; (sa) 2496-2500; (sb) 2501-2505; (sc) 2506-2510; (sd) 2511-2515; (se) 2516-2520; (sf) 2521-2525; (sg) 2526-2530; (sh) 2531-2535; (si) 2536-2540; (sj) 2541-2545; (sk) 2546-2550; (sl) 2551-2555; (sm) 2556-2560; (sn) 2561-2565; (so) 2566-2570; (sp) 2571-2575; (sq) 2576-2580; (sr) 2581-2585; (ss) 2586-2590; (st) 2591-2595; (su) 2596-2600; (sv) 2601-2605; (sw) 2606-2610; (sx) 2611-2615; (sy) 2616-2620; (sz) 2621-2625; (ta) 2626-2630; (tb) 2631-2635; (tc) 2636-2640; (td) 2641-2645; (te) 2646-2650; (tf) 2651-2655; (tg) 2656-2660; (th) 2661-2665; (ti) 2666-2670; (tj) 2671-2675; (tk) 2676-2680; (tl) 2681-2685; (tm) 2686-2690; (tn) 2691-2695; (to) 2696-2700; (tp) 2701-2705; (tq) 2706-2710; (tr) 2711-2715; (ts) 2716-2720; (tt) 2721-2725; (tu) 2726-2730; (tv) 2731-2735; (tw) 2736-2740; (tx) 2741-2745; (ty) 2746-2750; (tz) 2751-2755; (ua) 2756-2760; (ub) 2761-2765; (uc) 2766-2770; (ud) 2771-2775; (ue

SPORTS BRIEFS

100

